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WINTER WARMTH.

December comes. And yet the south wind blows
A gentle strain upon the woodland reed;
And promises of a new budding rose
Are wafted on the zephyrs as they speed.

Now where are your billowing drifts of white,
Your silver tracings on the frosty pane,
Your winds that sob and murmur through the night
While naked branches shiver and complain?

All things in season—and with mood perverse
We scorn the joys which once we held so dear;
Life truly lived is lived through well and worse—
'Tis loath to miss a mood from all the year.

—Washington Star.

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER.

How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,
Who lays down his dollar and fifty cents gladly
And casts round the office a halo of cheer!

He never says, "Stop it; I can not afford it,"
Nor, "I'm getting more papers now than I can read,"
But always says, "Send it; the family likes it—
In fact, we all think it a real household need."

How welcome he is when he steps in the sanctum!
How he makes my heart throb, how he makes my eyes dance!
I outwardly thank him, I inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—Manson (Iowa) Democrat.

GRANDMA.

When grandma puts her glasses on
And looks at me—just so—
If I have done a naughty thing
She's sure, somehow, to know.
How is it she can always tell
So very, very, very well?

She says to me: "Yes, little one,
'Tis written in your eye!"
And if I look the other way,
And turn, and seem to try
To hunt for something on the floor,
She's sure to know it all the more.

If I should put the glasses on
And look in grandma's eyes,
Do you suppose that I should be
So very, very wise?
Now, what if I should find it true
That grandma had been naughty, too?

But ah! What am I thinking of
To dream that grandma could
Be anything in all her life
But sweet, and kind, and good?
I'd better try myself to be
So good that when she looks at me
With eyes so loving all the day
I'll never want to run away.

—Sunshine.

IF I WERE A VOICE.

If I were a Voice—a persuasive Voice,—
That could travel the wide world through,
I would fly on the beams of the morning light,
And speak to men with a gentle might,
And tell them to be true,
I'd fly, I'd fly, o'er land and sea,
Wherever a human heart might be,
Telling a tale, or singing a song,
In praise of the Right, in blame of the Wrong.

If I were a Voice—a consoling Voice,—
I'd fly on the wings of the air;
The homes of Sorrow and Guilt I'd seek,
And calm and truthful words I'd speak,
To save them from Despair,
I'd fly, I'd fly, o'er the crowded town,
And drop, like the happy sunlight, down
Into the hearts of suffering men,
And teach them to rejoice again.

If I were a Voice—a controlling Voice,—
I'd travel with the wind;
And, whenever I saw the nations torn
By warfare, jealousy, or scorn,
Or hatred of their kind,
I'd fly, I'd fly, on the thunder-crash,
And into their blinded bosoms flash;
And, all their evil thoughts subdued,
I'd teach them Christian Brotherhood.

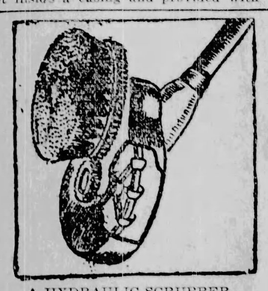
If I were a Voice—a pervading Voice,—
I'd seek the kings of earth;
I'd find them alone in their beds at night,
And whisper words that should guide them right—
Lessons of priceless worth.
I'd fly more swiftly than the swiftest bird,
And tell them things they never heard—
Truths which the ages for aye repeat,
Unknown to the statesmen at their feet.

If I were a Voice—an immortal Voice,—
I'd speak in the people's ear;
And, whenever they shouted "Liberty,"
Without deserving to be free,
I'd make their error clear,
I'd fly, I'd fly, on the wings of day,
Rebuking wrong on my world-wide way,
And making all the earth rejoice,—
If I were a Voice, an immortal Voice.

—Charles Mackay.

NEW AUTOMATIC SCRUBBING BRUSH

Inventors have already provided many improvements on the old-fashioned scrubbing broom, chief among which might be mentioned the supplying of water to the brush through the hose and hollow handle, but it is probable that Edward A. Dix, of San Francisco, Cal., is the first man to apply the water power to move the brush and thus lighten the labors of the scrub woman or man almost to a point of extinction. Above we show his machine, which is a very simply affair, comprising a rotary wheel set inside a casing and provided with a



A HYDRAULIC SCRUBBER.

series of buckets around its periphery, together with a small toothed wheel engaging a toothed disk secured to the back of the brush. The water supply comes from a hose attached to the end of the handle, or the pipe may be directly connected to a tube in line with the revolving buckets. The gearing reduces the speed of the brush in comparison to that of the motor, and thus considerable pressure can be applied to the machine without interfering with its efficiency. It can readily be appreciated that there are other uses besides cleaning the floors to which this machine can be applied, chief of which is the cleaning of windows and woodwork which is out of normal reach. The escaping water from the motor may be allowed to flow through the bristles or return through a pipe paralleling the feed pipe to a convenient point of discharge.

PROBABLY THE HEAVIEST PAIR IN THE WORLD

MR. AND MRS CHAUNCEY MORLAND

The heaviest married couple in the world weigh exactly 1,202 pounds. You must not run away with the idea that because they are so weighty they are necessarily old. On the contrary, they have youth on their sides—and fat!

Chauncey Morland, the husband, is 28 years of age, and weighs 748 pounds avoirdupois, his height being 5 feet 10 inches.

Compared with him his wife is a veritable fairy, only weighing 454 pounds; but, then, you must know that she is one foot taller than her lord, being a giantess of 6 feet 10 inches in stature. Besides, she is quite young—only 25—so there is plenty of time for her to 'grow' yet. In 1898 this interesting couple had the honor of appearing before the czar and czarina at Nishni Novgorod, and have altogether spent seven years in touring about Europe. They enjoy robust health, and its usual accompaniment—jovial temperament. —Montreal Witness.

MRS. CARRIE NATION, THE WICHITA SALOON WRECKER

This is a portrait of the W. C. T. U. woman who made a special trip from her home at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, to Wichita, to smash saloon fixtures in Governor Stanley's home town, and thus forcibly call his attention to violations of the prohibition law. She destroyed $3,000 worth of statuary, glassware and liquors in Wichita's finest saloon, and is now in jail, refusing bail.—Chicago Tribune.

GASCONY SHEPHERDS ON STILTS TENDING FLOCKS

The department of Landes, in France, though the most dismal and dreary, is, in many respects, one of the most interesting portions of the country. The greater portion of it consists of les landes, huge tracts of barren sand, interspersed with marshes and morasses, and forests of pine, oak and cork, forming one of the dreariest wastes and regions in all Europe. Although it has a coast line of 75 miles, it does not possess a single harbor, an immense belt of sand dunes two and a half miles wide, and 300 feet high fringing the seashore from north to south.

In some of the districts, because of the sandy soil, the shepherds tend their sheep and the postmen go their rounds on stilts, which are often 36 inches in height. Even the shepherdesses and farmers' wives go about on the long, thin wooden legs, and rest and knit by placing one behind them, forming a sort of tripod high up in the air. In many places it is the ordinary, in fact, the only possible means of pedestrianism, and the children learn almost their first steps on stilts. Though the landes have been much improved, the pictures show the manner of sheep herding on stilts. It is still common throughout the department. Shepherds can watch their flocks from a distance and, if necessary, follow them rapidly, which they could not do without their stilts, because of the soft and shifting sands and the great fatigue. The postmen cover eight miles an hour and stride right along over four-foot fences and across streams without hindrance or delay.—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

BRITISH PEER FROM A PEDDLER

Lord Lansdowne, the new British foreign secretary, is one of the richest men in parliament, and owns a house in Park lane worth a fabulous sum. He owes his title and estates to a peddler, who was so poor that he lived in Paris for three weeks entirely on walnuts. Managing to earn an honest penny, he took out a patent for a letter-copying machine, wrote on art and science, practised chemistry and physics, summoned the first meeting of the Royal society at his lodgings, was appointed an army physician, invented a double-bottomed ship to sail against wind and tide, founded ironworks and opened lead mines, commenced a fishery and timber trade, and left a fortune to his sons. Such was the founder of the house of Lansdowne. In a remarkable will he left behind the founder of the house conjured all his successors to "labor in public works at their peril. "As for legacies for the poor," said the testator, "I am at a stand; as for beggars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the public ought to maintain them; as for those who have been bread to no calling nor

LIVED ON WALNUTS FOR THREE WEEKS.

estate, they should be put upon their kindred * * wherefore I am contented that I have assisted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting their own bread; have labored in public works; and by inventions have sought out real objects of charity; and I do hereby conjure all who partake of my estate, from time to time, to do the same at their peril. Nevertheless, to answer custom, and to take the surer side, I give 20 pounds to the most wanting of the parish wherein I die."

NEW YORK'S FOUR HUNDRED PARED DOWN

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.—for marrying whom young Cornelius was disinherited by his father—has assumed the scepter of New York society and has issued an edict which may profoundly disturb the peace of swaggerdom. Mrs. Vanderbilt has reduced the number of "possible" persons in New York

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR.

to 100 from 400. Mrs. Perry Belmont tried to cut it down to 75 a few years ago, but failed. Will Mrs. Vanderbilt succeed? The new self-constituted queen was formerly Miss Grace Wilson. She was 33 when she married young Cornelius, who was eleven years her junior. It was this disparity to which old Cornelius objected. Her father is Richard T. Wilson, one of New York's rich men, and the Wilsons have long been prominent in New York society. Mrs. Vanderbilt is a very beautiful blonde.

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR

By

General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER XIII.

Under the burning summer suns, over the glaring pike, powdered and choked by the limestone dust, thick and thirst provoking, shedding their knapsacks whenever they dared, and wondering where on earth they were going and wherefore, the Buckeyes, with the Emmets at the tail of the column much o the way, tramped wearily eastward. Beauregard having abandoned Corinth and scattered his forces, many going to strengthen Bragg about Chattanooga.

It was away toward the fag end of June that the hardy, seasoned regiment, including the hardswearing company, the Emmets, found themselves encamped by the railway, near Tullahoma, to watch the road and guard the railroad bridge. Then two companies were sent up the track to look after the bridge at Frenchmen's creek, and two more across the right-of-way to protect the stone arch that carried the pike over a brawling little mountain stream. Then a division general had to part with the cavalry squadron detailed as his escort—and we had not a few alleged generals who conceived that cavalry had no higher use nor function—so the Buckeyes had to furnish two more companies as headquarter's guard, the penalty for being second only to the regulars in point of set up and style, and that left our friend, the colonel, with just four companies to protect four miles of track.

Then all of a sudden guard duty became doubly hard. The visits to Gaffney were stopped and the Emmets were swearing over having sentry, picket and patrol every other night, and being at last kept within bounds; not so much from restraint from within as pressure from without—the whole country became suddenly alive with gray-coated cavalry.

One still night, the last week in June, a little picket post, four men of the Emmets, was thrown out some 400 yards up stream from the nearest supports. The brook, after swirling and foaming down a thickly wooded ravine, opened out over some leafy shallows, where the trees overhung the placid pool and peered down by day into their own inverted images. A little foot bridge had been built across the stream at the point where it narrowed again, and went meandering through a charming landscape southwestward on its long, winding way to the Tennessee.

The Emmets were tired and worn. There had been an alarm the previous night and a long reconnoissance. Some of them had not slept six hours in 36, and felt seedy in consequence. After midnight, when Corporal Connolly should have relieved Private Darcy at the footbridge, it was Brennan's turn, and Brennan was sleeping soundly and wearily as a tired child. He had been failing strangely of late, and seemed far from well. "Let him sleep, Connolly," said Norman. "I'll take his turn. Then if he's all right at 3 he can take mine. If not, I can stand it." And so it was. Connolly and Holt that went forward toward 1 o'clock and found Darcy crouching by the north abutment of the little bridge and more than glad of their coming. "I can hardly keep my eyes open," said he, "an' I haven't seen nor heard a damn thing 'cept that time I whistled. Cavalry ain't coming up to no footbridge."

"No, but cavalry can ford these shallows easy enough. Some old signals, Holt. Take your post." And away went the corporal, with Darcy stumbling alongside, leaving Norman to himself again.

It is one thing to pace up and down a beaten path and be alert and vigilant. It is another to crouch or lie upon some grassy bank and, keeping one's self hidden from possible foe at the front, to also keep wide awake.

Toward 3 o'clock Mr. Searcliffe again came creeping up the narrow pathway from the picket, and there was a brief muttered conference. "I thought you'd be on later, Holt," whispered the lieutenant. "Just before dawn is the dangerous hour. That's why we had you on third relief."

"I'm taking Brennan's place," was the answer. "He's played out. If you wish, I'll stick to it until sunrise. There hasn't been a sound thus far." And Searcliffe went back to the reserve and said the foot bridge was all right anyhow, with Holt there till sun up, whereat Malloy, pacing nervously up and down in front of the wooden church, whirled about and asked how that could be, and was told.

A little later the senior officer of the guard called up the sergeant of the reserve, and bade him send two men to camp with orders to bring out between them a kettle of coffee as hot as possible. They were back in half an hour or so, and Malloy, after seeing coffee distributed to the waking men of the guard, told the carriers to follow him out to the supports and pickets, where men also drank the comforting cup, and went about their duty refreshed, thankful to the officer who, at times, seemed so thoughtful. At Connolly's picket Brennan still slept the sleep of weakness and exhaustion, so they did not rouse him. But the corporal and Private Darcy were glad of a steaming mug and a nibble of hardtack, and then Connolly bethought him of Holt. 100 yards farther out to the front at the edge of the water. "O, certainly," said the lieutenant, "by all means, and to the other sentries up and down stream."

"They come in now, sir," said the sergeant. "Only Holt stays—doing double duty to-night."

"Then carry him a couple of hardtack and give me the biggest tin cup you've got," said Malloy. "Lead on, corporal."

It was then about a quarter to four. Away out to the south and southwest the night seemed to be waking up. The distant bark of watch dogs broke the silence and in the forest beyond the stream, a lone whip-poor-will had again roused and was pouring his weird plaint into the drowsy ears of coming dawn. So absorbed seemed the sentry in something at the front, that not until the visitors were close upon him, did he note and mutter challenges. No "honors" are readered on the outer line by night or day. Officer, non-commissioned officer and private sentry crouched together. "Heard anything—seen anything?" whispered Connolly.

"Two screech owls began about ten minutes ago. They seemed to have piped up very suddenly," was the muttered answer. "And twice in ten minutes I have heard hoof beats across the stream but one can see nothing."

"Here's coffee and hardtack the lieutenant brought out to the boys," murmured Connolly. "Drink. It'll freshen you up." And eagerly Holt received the big tin cup at his hands, as Malloy had passed it, and took a long, deep draught.

There is nothing that so clears and refreshes on long night duty as "soldier coffee", when properly made. It sent a gradual glow all through his tired body, rendered his senses again keen and alert.

And as they crouched there listening and with beating hearts, again the weird cry of the screech owl arose on the still air. Again was it answered well over to the right, and from somewhere along the opposite bank, but to the east of the bridge there came the impatient neigh of a horse. Then again all was still. Five, ten minutes they waited, and not a sound was heard.

"If I might crawl over there," whispered Connelly, "I could see or hear better. Whoever they are they keep away from the front of this foot bridge. They must know it's guarded."

"I was thinking of that," answered Malloy, in muttered tone. Connolly was a common favorite, a man to be considered, not bluntly ordered about. "I should like to know whether they are lining up in those woods yonder, just as they did at Shiloh, when they jumped into the Army of the Tennessee. Do you think—. Could you crawl out there one hundred or two hundred yards—may be?"

"Whatever you say, sir," was the prompt answer of the Irish lad. He never yet had shrunk at a "dare." It was Holt who would have opposed—Holt who strove to speak, but was silenced by the instant answer.

"Then try it, corporal. It'll be a feather in the Emmets' cap if we can discover and balk their move. Keep sharp lookout, sentry. Be ready to back him if he needs help. I'll slip back and bring up more men."

With that Malloy backed cautiously toward the shrubbery behind them, while Connolly crouching low, stole out upon the narrow foot-bridge and was speedily lost to sight in the shadows of the opposite shore. Norman remained alone—Norman, who a few minutes before rejoiced in the new life and energy the coffee had given him—Norman who now found it ebbing oozing away and some strange, dangerous spell steeling over his senses. What could it mean? He rose to his feet by determined effort to shake off the deadly drowiness fast overcoming him. He stumbled blindly down the dark bank, knelt at the brook, and dashed the cold water over head and face shook himself vehemently, kicked out with one leg, then the other, thrashed with all arms in the air—all to no purpose. He remembered he had left his rifle on the grassy slope by the bridge abutment, a dozen feet away now. He must not quit his rifle. He must not quit his post—that bridge seemed slowly turning, revolving about some hidden axis; so were the trees beyond and the dark shadows underneath; so was the ground under his feet, and he was growing dizzy and weak, and his knees seemed bending beneath him. This wouldn't do! This would never do! Back to the abutment! Back to the bridge! Back to that abandoned rifle! The bank was steep and he stumbled, and it seemed to fly up, violently hitting his forehead. It did not sting or hurt. That was strange. It was hardly felt. All his senses were dying. He must have help! "Connolly! Connolly!" he feebly cried, but the sound seemed stifled, prolonged to a low, long, moaning appeal, an hour between each syllable. Good God! Connolly was away out at the front, and the picket—Brennan and Darcy away back a hundred yards or more in the woods. He couldn't cry out. He couldn't make them hear, but Malloy—Malloy said he was coming back at once with more of the boys. Thank God! That would save him. That would make it—all right. They would lift him up. He couldn't lift himself. The world was going round and round. His head fell again on the blue-sleeved arm, his senses were reeling. On the bank above voices low but intense, and hurrying footfalls, smote on his dulled ears like the muffled beat of the big bass drum. He strove to say "Who goes there?" but the tongue refused its office. There came consciousness only when rough hands laid hold, dragged him up the slope and strove to set him on his feet and shook him almost savagely, as the voice of Sergeant Shannon bade him imploringly to say he wasn't asleep. "Asleep—asleep on post! Good God! No! Asleep, Never! Asleep?" he pleaded thickly. "Asleep—you know I wasn't asleep, sergeant. I heard you coming plainly."

"Find his rifle, some of you," came in cold, sarcastic, merciless tone, from the lips of the officer standing dimly outlined on the bank. "Mr. Searcliff—Sergeant Shannon—all of you in fact—now are witnesses this man has quit his rifle and was found under the bank—sleeping on post."

And then far out to the south somewhere among the trees at the front, there rang a sudden cry: "Help, boys! Help, quick! This way!" Then stunning blows, a stifled groan, then silence.

CHAPTER XIV.

A general court-martial had been ordered to meet in the city of Nashville. Certain officers were to be brought before it, and when their cases had been disposed of then came the turn of several enlisted men, whose offenses were of so serious a character they could not properly be tried by a minor military tribunal. And of these was Norman Holt, private, Co. C, —th Ohio Infantry Volunteers, under charge of one of the gravest crimes known to the military calendar, "sentinel sleeping on post in front of the enemy."

They had sent him to Nashville the second week in July. The colonel had investigated as thoroughly as was possible the case against him, and, with secret reluctance, had been forced to the belief that there was nothing to hope for. The evidence seemed conclusive. He was a member of a picket guard duly mounted. He had been regularly posted as sentry in front of the picket covering the footbridge over the stream. He had reported suspicious noises, indicating movements of the enemy in his front, and yet, notwithstanding his knowledge of this dangerous condition of things, had quit his rifle and his assigned post, and gone down under the bank, and was found lying on the grass, to all appearances sound asleep and unconscious. The officer of the guard, Lieut. Malloy, declared that, going to the bridge with a small patrol, he had halted his party in the shadow of the trees, while he crept forward to reconnoiter. He was surprised and troubled to find no sentry at the bridge. There was his rifle, but the man was gone. In a low tone he called, but there was no reply. Alarmed, he brought up his party and bade them search. Private Darcy found the accused several yards away from where the rifle rested against the rail, lying under the bank, or perhaps the slope of the bank, and sound asleep. Lieut. Searcliffe, Sergt. Shannon, Privates Brennan, Colt and Kelly, all of whom were good friends of the accused, were witnesses to the fact, although it could be said that when they reached the spot Holt was sitting up and looking about him in a dazed, bewildered way. Shannon was an unwilling witness. He didn't wish to speak against Mr. Holt, and didn't wish to go back on the lieutenant. The colonel drew from him the admission that the lieutenant was "excited like" when he came back to the picket, and had sent for Lieut. Searcliffe and bade Darcy and Brennan, as well as his escort, Shannon, Colt and Kelly, who had come forward with him from the supports to follow swiftly. "There's something wrong at the bridge," says he, "and I can't make out what's wrong with Connolly and Holt." They hadn't been at the bridge a minute before they found Holt, or much more than a minute when the corporal's cries were heard. Shannon begged permission to go over with the two men, if the lieutenant wouldn't go, and try to rescue their comrade, but Malloy sternly forbade. "It is bad enough to lose one good man," said he. "You'll all be needed. Connolly knew he had no business to cross the creek. He shouldn't have gone!"

Then, soon after 4 had come the brisk, sharp attack of dismounted cavalry all along the left front. Malloy's pickets were driven in on the reserves, but there made a sturdy stand. The visitors who had been "feeling the line" fell back through the leafy woods, and that was the last of Connolly. No man could say what had been his fate, but one man said whatever it was he had brought it on himself, and this statement came to the ears of Norman Holt, well nigh overwhelmed with the magnitude of his own new trouble, but, even in his sore estate, mindful of the rights and honor of a friend and comrade. To his sympathetic guards he protested that Connolly had gone in compliance with Malloy's express instructions, if not positive orders, and some of the men found means to tell this to their curious old captain, who was almost delirious with mingled fever of his own and fear for Norman's sake—and Gaffney told such officers as came to see him, and they told the colonel, and the colonel sent for Holt and demanded to know what the story meant.

"It means exactly what I said, sir. I heard Mr. Malloy say: 'Then try it, Connolly. It will be a feather in Co. C's cap,' and it was said in answer to a suggestion of the corporal's that he could steal across and hear what was going on."

But against an officer's denial, what avails the story of an accused and desperate man—a man who barely ten minutes after the departure of Connolly was found away from his assigned post, his arms, his duty, and sleeping stupidly under the bank? To his colonel Holt had declared he was not asleep, but fighting desperately against it. He declared that he had been overcome by some strange stupor. Ten days he was held under guard at the front, then sent by order to Nashville, where he seemed to have not a friend in the garrison until there came a day that brought Bob Enyart, captain and assistant inspector general, back from the front, where, as luck would have it, he had met poor, bewildered old Gaffney, heard his story, then that of the colonel's, whom he knew by reputation only, and the first thing he did on reaching Nashville was to ask where Holt was to be found and then go and find him.

On the momentous morning when the case of Norman Holt was called, eleven red-faced, red-sashed, blue-coated men, and one pallid, nerve-racked captain in a flannel sack, the judge advocate of the court, assembled for duty, and the latter looked dubiously upon the prisoner as he quietly took his seat and a calm, sad survey of his judges. In the exercise of his prerogative as legal adviser of the accused, as well as his prosecutor, and with laudible intent to expedite the action of the court, Captain Purdy had talked seriously for an hour with the young Kentuckian, had urged him to plead guilty, make a statement setting forth the exhausting nature of the duties he had been called upon to perform for several days prior to his offense. And to his manifest disappointment, if not chagrin, the accused had very respectfully, but positively, declined.

"I was not asleep," said he. "I was conscious of what was going on around me. I was on the verge of a swoon, perhaps, but I am not guilty of the charge, and I will not plead guilty."

Purdy had communicated the decision of the accused to the court, and that august body shrugged its shoulders, while the president, a colonel of volunteers, with long service in the regulars, ominously said "All right," but was manifestly disturbed, on looking up from the newspaper he had been reading, to see among the gathering spectators Captain Bob Enyart, of the headquarters staff, a West Pointer, and a man of mark and influence. "What's he doing here?" asked the president of Purdy.

"Says he's interested in this case of Holt's," answered the judge advocate. "Arcades ambo, I suppose, which means both Blue Grassers—Kentucky cousins."

The colonel frowned. It never pleases a court to feel that it is under supervision. Headquarters might have to pass upon its finding and sentence. If so, it was obviously indelicate in headquarters to have its representative present during the trial itself.

There was a rasp and rattle of chairs, a clatter of swords, a laying aside, temporarily, at least, of newspapers, a slow finding of their feet on part of eleven overclad, superheated men, as uplifting of bared right hands, and then in the same dreary monotone, the judge advocate twelled off the words of the same old oath binding "you and each of you to well and truly try and determine the matter now before you between the United States of America and the prisoner to be tried," etc. Whereupon the court flopped back to its seats and seized palmleaf fans, while Purdy fumbled for a copy of the charges and specifications, read them aloud in the same sing song manner, winding up with "How say you to the specifications, guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," was the quiet reply.

"And to the charge?"

"Also not guilty."

"Be seated. Call Lieutenant Malloy." And the court looked up and so did the crowd as the first and chief witness for the prosecution, in new, trim-fitting uniform, with spotless gloves and shining sword, entered, saluted, uncovered his shapely head and ungloved and raised his slender right hand as the judge advocate faced him and, emotionless, monotonous, perfunctory as ever, said: "You swear the evidence in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

At which point the prisoner lifted his head and looked straight into the pale face of his superior officer, the lieutenant lately commanding Company C, who said briefly, "I do," and, arranging his sash tassels and coat skirts and avoiding the prisoner's eyes, sank into a chair on the opposite side at the foot of the table; answered in low, controlled voice, the usual questions as to his name and rank, his knowledge of the identity of the accused and the nature of the duties which he had been performing. But before he had fairly begun his narrative of the events leading to the arrest of the accused, there came interruption. A cavalry orderly appeared at the door with a note in his hand. At the nod from the presiding officer he clicked into the room, his saber clanking, and handed the note to the colonel, who glanced at the superscription, frowned, pointed to Captain Enyart, seated where he could watch Malloy's face, and motioned the orderly to take the note to him. Enyart received it with surprise, read it with a start, and without a word and only a quick glance at Norman left the room. In three minutes he was back, alert and attentive as ever, and Malloy, who had begun his story with something like confidence, changed color, and spoke more low. It differed in no essential particular from that already referred to. To the entire narrative the prisoner listened with close attention, and with hardly a change in expression, his eyes ever on Malloy's pallid face. When the witness had finished the judge advocate pondered a moment, wrote rapidly and then read a question to bring forth the evidence that the accused had been duly warned and mounted for picket duty and regularly posted as sentry. Malloy was sure as to the first and ignorant as to the second. That was the business of the sergeant or corporal. The judge advocate, in the same methodically tollsome way gradually elicited other points that were of value—that Malloy had inspected the sentries, had found the accused apparently well and vigilant earlier in the night; that sounds had been heard across the stream, indicating the presence of the enemy in the immediate front; that an attack in considerable force actually took place soon after 4 o'clock while he was at the rear, escorting the prisoner to the custody of the guard. "Previous experiences with the prisoner," he said, had given him grave reasons to doubt his loyalty.

And here came interruption. Captain Enyart, though only a spectator, fairly sprang from his seat, so suddenly did he rise, and members of the court could not but see that he was striving to attract the attention of the accused, who sat motionless and with his dark eyes still fixed upon the face of the witness. Two of the younger members as suddenly glanced at the judge advocate, who continued calmly writing. Another, a major of cavalry, seeing the excitement in Enyart's manner, and cudgelling his brain for the cause, bethought him of something he had heard or read as to irrevelant matter, and turned to the president.

"Has this accused any counsel—anybody to act as amicus curiae, may I ask?" he queried impressively.

"How is that, Mr. Judge Advocate?" demanded the head of the table.

"I have myself advised him to the best of my ability," said Captain Purdy, flushing. "But if any member of the court—"

"Members of the court have been sworn to try and not to counsel," interposed the major, severely. "But I object to the introduction of irrevelant matter, despite the judge advocate's apparent approval." He glanced at Enyart, now slowly settling back into his seat as though for approval and support, and added immediately: "I request that the court be cleared."

Cleared it was of spectators, witness and the person most vitally interested, but, in accordance with the unenlightened practice of the day, the judge advocate remained. In the star chamber discussion that ensued the prosecution was allowed to be represented in full force. The defense was—defenseless. Out in the hallway guards, spectators, witnesses and prisoner waited twenty minutes to hear the result, but Enyart seized the opportunity for a few whispered words with Holt. Something he told him made the young soldier's dark eyes light—his wan face flush with sudden amaze and joy. Narrowly, suspiciously, yet furtively watching them from across the corridor, Lieutenant Malloy felt a chill of foreboding. It was one thing to checkmate the clumsy efforts of a helpless veteran like Gaffney. It might be a very different thing to measure wits with this young regular—independent, influential, fearless—and something told Malloy the time was coming. It spurred him to renewed, to even reckless effort. The door was again thrown open. Court, witness, accused and spectators reappeared as before, and, with tones not altogether placid, the judge advocate announced that the objection of the member had not been sustained—the testimony would be recorded as given. "But," said he, "if the prisoner does not fully understand, as I strove to make him, that he is entitled to counsel, I again repeat."

And Norman, rising, said respectfully that he preferred to rest his case with the honor of the court, whereat the president was reminded that it was time for luncheon and so ordered. The court stood adjourned until 1:30 p. m. It was scarcer 2 when proceedings were resumed, however, for the principal witness, Lieutenant Malloy, had to be sent for. The orderly reported that the lieutenant had some kind of a stroke. "Heat probably," said the court. The sentry on duty at the hall below said the lieutenant had come rushing downstairs "lookin' sick" about 1:30, and had gone to the adjoining drug store, where the proprietor informed a presumably sympathetic captain of the staff who followed shortly that the officer had asked for brandy and hurried out at once. Something had occurred to upset Lieutenant Malloy, but the court knew not what. Certain spectators might have thrown light upon the matter, had the court inquired. Just before 1:30, as Mr. Malloy reached the top of the stairs, he became suddenly aware of two ladies standing in the corridor and in conversation with the prisoner, the guards making no objection, and Captain Enyart standing by, apparently approving. One was gray haired and motherly, the other young, tall, with graceful, spirited bearing and a proud, yet winsome face. Without so much as a gleam of recognition in her bright, searching eye, this latter looked squarely into the face of the arriving officer, who took off his cap, bowed, half thought to smile, but stood one instant confounded at the open, obvious, palpable "cut," then, as though in confusion, if not panic, turned and fled back the way he came.

"Miss Rex" said Enyart, "you have demoralized the case for the prosecution."

"God be thanked if I have," was the pious reply.

(To Be Continued.)

Anomalous.

In Boston I encountered a parrot one day.

"Polly wants a cracker!" I observed, thinking nothing.

"Your language is extremely anomalous!" replied the bird severely. "Polly is colonial, while cracker, in the sense of biscuit, is distinctly postbellum. Moreover, I am not conscious of wanting a cracker. I wouldn't mind a plate of pork and beans, however."

The fowl's scholarly dignity was what impressed me particularly.—Detroit Journal.

Incredulous.

Mamma—Santa Claus only comes to good boys.

Johnny—Huh! If he did he wouldn't have to hustle much to get around.—Puck.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Ohio Cabinet Officers.

"What cabinet officers have come from Ohio?"—C. J. H., Burton, O.

The following is the complete list—the date following being the year of appointment:

Secretaries of State—John Sherman, 1897; William R. Day, 1897; John Hay, 1898.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, 1841; Thomas Corwin, 1850; Salmon P. Chase, 1861; John Sherman, 1877; Charles Foster, 1891.

Secretaries of War—John McLean, 1841; Edwin M. Stanton, 1862; William T. Sherman, 1869; Alphonso Taft, 1876.

Secretaries of the Interior—Thomas Ewing, 1849; Jacob D. Cox, 1869; Columbus Delano, 1870.

Secretaries of the Navy—None.

Secretaries of Agriculture—None.

Postmasters General—Return J. Meigs, 1814; John R. McLean, 1823; William Dennison, 1864.

Attorneys General—Edwin M. Stanton, 1860; Henry Stanbery, 1866; Alphonso Taft, 1876; Judson Harmon, 1895.

Delivery Boxes.

"A says there is a rural delivery box recognized and protected by the United States government at all times, before and after mail is delivered by the carrier. This is in regard to private boxes in the country. B says that the government will not prosecute any one breaking into a private mail box on a rural free delivery route, that there is no box recognized and protected by the government."—C. H. C., Coloma, Mo.

There is no special box insisted upon by the department. All that it requires is that the box shall be weather-proof, and substantially constructed. But B is utterly wrong. Any one who filches mail matter from such boxes is guilty of mail robbery, and will be punished the same as though he had robbed a letter-box in a city street.

Suez Canal Stock.

"Who owns the Suez canal stock? Does the stock pay, and about how much?"—D. W., Corvallis, Ore.

There are 400,000 shares. Of these, 176,602 formerly belonged to the khedive of Egypt, but the British government purchased them in 1875 for £22,976,582. The present market value of these shares is £24,312,600. In 1900, the dividend received by the British government on them was £801,813. This is, unfortunately, the only information we have on the subject, though it does not answer your question fully. We are under the impression that the shares not owned by the British government belong to individual shareholders, of whom probably the largest number are English.

Union Label.

"Please answer and explain in full, what is the union allied label, used in newspapers?"—R. I. M., Rockport, Ind.

It is merely a label, such as are put upon goods to show that they are union made. When printed in newspapers, it means that the employes of that newspaper are union men, though there are many newspapers which employ only union men that do not use the label.

Pluralities in 1896.

"What was McKinley's plurality over Bryan in 1896, in the states carried by McKinley? Also Bryan's plurality over McKinley in the states carried by Bryan in 1896?"—C. W., C., Gaylord, Mich.

Following are the pluralities of the candidates:

States.	McKinley.	Bryan.
Alabama	.....	10,570
Arkansas	.....	37,601
California	2,797	.....
Colorado	.....	134,882
Connecticut	53,515	.....
Delaware	3,360	.....
Florida	.....	11,444
Georgia	.....	54,141
Idaho	.....	10,858
Illinois	142,498	.....
Indiana	15,181	.....
Iowa	65,552	.....
Kansas	.....	12,260
Kentucky	281	.....
Louisiana	.....	65,108
Maine	35,717	.....
Maryland	32,224	.....
Massachusetts	173,205	.....
Michigan	56,808	.....
Minnesota	53,768	.....
Mississippi	.....	55,404
Missouri	.....	58,727
Montana	.....	32,043
Nebraska	.....	13,576
Nevada	.....	6,450
New Jersey	87,092	.....
New Hampshire	35,794	.....
New York	268,469	.....
North Carolina	.....	19,266
North Dakota	5,649	.....
Ohio	48,497	.....
Oregon	2,117	.....
Pennsylvania	295,072	.....
Rhode Island	22,978	.....
South Carolina	.....	40,517
South Dakota	.....	183
Tennessee	.....	17,495
Texas	.....	202,914
Utah	.....	61,033
Vermont	40,490	.....
Virginia	.....	19,341
Washington	.....	12,403
West Virginia	11,487	.....
Wisconsin	102,652	.....
Wyoming	.....	583

Military Rank.

"Did Gen. McClellan have the same authority to command the armies of the United States as did Gen. Grant? Is there any higher office in the army of the United States than lieutenant general? Was the office of lieutenant general conferred on W. T. Sherman?"—A. B., Trowsburg, N. Y.

McClellan was appointed a major general on May 14, 1861. Immediately after the battle of Bull Run, he was placed in command of the army of the Potomac, and on the retirement of Gen. Scott, on Nov. 1, he was made commander of all the armies of the United States. His rank, however, remained that of major general. The higher ranks—lieutenant general and general—are not regular army ranks, but have been created by Congress as a recognition of the eminent services or supposed worth of such commander. McClellan, as a major general, but with authority to command all the armies of the United States, had as full powers as any general could have.

The rank of lieutenant general was revived by act of Congress in February, 1864, for the purpose of conferring it upon Grant, which was done on March 2, and the 12th of that month he was placed in command of all the armies of the United States. He went east, and made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac. The new rank of General was created by Congress, and Grant was appointed thereto on July 25, 1866. At the same time, Sherman was promoted to be lieutenant general. When Grant resigned from the army to become President, Sherman was made general, and held the rank until his death.

Our Population.

"In counting the population of the United States is the Indian Territory and all other Indians included in the official count of the census? What is the reader's guess on the official announcement of the population?"—F. M. J., Upland, Ind.

The purpose of taking the census is to obtain the population, in order to apportion the number of Representatives in Congress. It is ordered by the constitution, which provides that all the people shall be counted—men, women and children—except Indians not taxed. The blade made no guess on the population. The official result of the census was printed in the Weekly Blade of Dec. 25, 5th page, 5th column.

Indian Corn.

"Rev. Henry E. Matt, of Buffalo, N. Y., in an article, states: 'It has been found that the Indian maize, which we call corn, is the same grain as the Hebrews had.' Can you give any further proof of the fact?"—O. H., Brainard, Neb.

There is absolutely no ground for the statement. What the gentleman's purpose in making it was we do not know, but the fact is thoroughly established that maize is an American product, and was unknown in the Eastern hemisphere until it was taken there from America.

The Twentieth Century.

"Will you please explain why we call the nineteenth hundred years, which have just commenced, the twentieth century? Was the first hundred years called the second century, etc.?"—E. V. R., Trumansburg, N. Y.

You are entirely wrong. Nineteen hundred years expired at midnight on Dec. 31, and the 20th hundred began with Jan. 1. From the first moment of A. D. 1 to Dec. 31, A. D. 100, was the first century; from Jan. 1, A. D. 101, to Dec. 31, A. D. 200, was the second century, and so on.

Liberty Bell.

"Is the old Liberty bell still on exhibition?"—S. M. Woodburn, Iowa.

If you go to Philadelphia you will find it on exhibition in Independence hall.

Smoke and Damp.

"If moist air is heavier than dry air, why does smoke settle to the ground on a damp day?"—O. H. J., DeSoto, Mo.

Smoke is made up of very fine particles of solid matter. These absorb moisture, become heavy, fall toward the ground, and eventually upon it.

Railroad Usage.

"Is a passenger of freight train, running on regular time, allowed to enter a station ahead of time?"—J. T. O., Lewiston, Idaho.

Any train can enter a station ahead of time, if the track be clear; but it can not leave until its regular leaving time, unless by the express order of the train dispatcher.

Grass in Walks.

"What will stop weeds and grass from growing in a walk and driveway?"—E. H. V., West Collingwood, N. J.

The best thing to do is to pull them out, root and all, and continue so doing. Some advise soaking the walk repeatedly with strong brine, which will kill vegetation and prevent a renewal; but this causes the walk to become crusted with salt, and subsequent rains wash the salt upon the adjacent ground, rendering it barren. If any one knows a better method, we will be glad to print it.

Potatoes.

"Please tell me the different uses of potatoes, and their origin."—S. R., Newaygo, Mich.

The potato is used as a food; starch is made from it, and also whisky. It was introduced from Virginia into England in 1586 by Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition, and is therefore a native of this continent, though there is a difference of opinion as to whether it originated in North or South America.

Two Versions.

"Please explain the difference, if any, between the Protestant and Catholic Bibles."—I., Mannington, W. Va.

The difference is, first, that the Catholic version accepts as canonical a number of the books Protestants class as Apocrypha; second, thedifference is in that the translations differ in phraseology, generally without any real difference in meaning. For instance, the King James version, in Genesis, i, 3, translates: "And God said, let there be light; and there was light." The Catholic version is, "And God said, let light be; and light was."

Soldering Fluid.

"Please tell me how to make a good soldering fluid for soldering tinware."—A. D., Rosco, Okla.

Ordinary soldering fluid is made by taking two or three fluid ounces of muriatic acid, into which small bits of zinc are put until all bubbling ceases. Then add a few grains of sal ammoniae.

Bismarck's Death.

"Please state in the Question Bureau of your valuable paper on what date Bismarck died."—E. G. O., Livermore, Cal.

Bismarck died on the evening of Saturday, July 30, 1898. The news of his death did not get into general circulation until the next day.

Porphyrogene.

"What is the meaning of 'porphyrogene?' The word is found in Poe's poem, 'The Haunted Palace.'"—J. C. A., Waterloo, Ore.

Purple is the color of kings or emperors. Porphyrogene is of Greek derivation, and means "born in the purple"—that is, of the kingly family.

Hardening Copper.

"Can you tell me the methods that have been tried for tempering copper to make it hard, to take the place of steel?"—J. F. R., Athens, Pa.

We are not informed what methods have been used, other than alloying it with tin and other metals, thus making a bronze.

Triumph Potatoes.

"In the St. Louis market report I see all Northern potatoes, A No. 1, quoted at 46c to 48c; Triumph at $1. Please tell me what makes this potato so high, and if it is early or late?"—H. S. Coulterville, Ill.

The Triumph is a very early Southern variety—so early that they are practically out of the market at this time. The high figure is probably quoted simply to make a price.

Porto Rican Tariff Law.

"Can you inform us whether the people of Porto Rico have any way by which they can determine or in any way affect the operation of the Porto Rican tariff law?"—I. T. R., Valparaiso, Ind.

You must be a new subscriber, or do not read The Blade carefully. We have several times discussed the Porto Rican tariff tariff in the editorial columns, and explained the fact that Sec. 2 of that act provides these two things:

"Whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed, so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty."

And, second:

"In no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902, on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico."

We have quoted the exact language of the law. In any case, free trade will exist after March 1, 1902, and the Porto Rican assembly can establish free trade sooner by enacting local taxes to raise revenue. The Porto Rican assembly is in session, but is not taking any steps in that direction, for the reason the people there prefer the present law. So there is no need for any one here to worry over them, so long as they are satisfied.

Army Locations.

J. F., Lone Mountain, Tenn.: Co. B, 11th U. S. Infantry, is at Columbus Barracks, New York.

S. L. Newark, W. Va.: Troop K, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington City.

West Point.

"Please state in your next issue what right a Congressman has to appoint one to West Point and what studies are required, also what expenses are incurred."—F. C., Nokamis, Ill.

The power is given by a law of Congress which is so worded: "When there is an opening in the cadetship belonging to his district, the Representative has the power to appoint a cadet. He may do this directly, or he may open it to a competitive examination. Consult your own Congressman as to when the next vacancy from your district occurs. Appointments are made usually one year in advance of the vacancy. Before entering, the appointee has to take a very severe examination at West Point. They must be between 17 and 22 years old, be free from any infirmity, be able to pass examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography and United States history. After admission, each cadet receives $540 per year for his expenses—board, clothing, books, etc., and with economy it is sufficient.

Oklahoma Land.

W. F. C., Elberfeld, Ind.: Concerning land open to homesteading in Oklahoma, address the Register of the U. S. Land Office at any of the following towns in Oklahoma: Alva, Enid, Guthrie, Kingfisher, Managum, Oklahoma City, Perry and Woodward.

Miscellaneous.

Subscriber, Elizabeth, W. Va.: We do not know.

R. D. R., Toledo, O.: Easter Sunday of 1881 was on April 17. Good Friday was, of course, the previous Friday—April 15.

C. A., Marion, Kan.: The son of a Revolutionary soldier is not entitled to a pension on account of his father's service.

H. W., Toledo, O.: We know of no remedy for baldness in front, or in fact of any kind; nor are the causes generally understood.

F. M. B., Preeling, Va.: We do not recall any day that is called "the cold Saturday." Do you mean the cold New Year in the civil war?

H. C. Chapin, Mich.: If a paper is sent you after the expiration of your subscription, notify the postmaster you will not take it, and then refuse to take it from the office. Then you are not liable.

G. W. R., Tenn.: The Blade prints all the news from the Philippines which is sent out by the Associated Press. The troops are in small detachments of one or two companies at a place, and we can not keep track of all these detachments, in fact, we have no means of doing so. When regiments are reported as sailing, we shall print it, of course.

THE FIRST STEP

to baby's health must be taken before baby's birth. The child can have no more health than the mother gives it. A healthy mother, strong of body and cheerful of mind, will endow the child with her own physical health and cheerful disposition. Many a wife who had dreaded motherhood because of past experiences of prenatal misery of mind and body has found a new era open to her with the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives physical strength, soothes the nerves, and induces refreshing sleep. It gives vigor and elasticity to the organs of maternity, so that the birth hour is practically without pain or suffering. It enables the mother to provide a plentiful supply of healthful nourishment for the healthy child. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I gladly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. W. G. Stephens, Mifflin, Northumberland Co., Virginia. "Before my third little boy was born I took six bottles. He is the finest child and has been from birth, and I suffered very much less than I did before in confinement. I unhesitatingly advise expectant mothers to use the 'Favorite Prescription.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a pleasant and effective laxative medicine.

CONGRESSMAN ONCE SENTENCED TO DEATH

A rare distinction is that enjoyed by Judge William Richardson, who has recently been chosen to succeed General Joe Wheeler in Congress from the state of Alabama. During the civil war, when a mere boy, he was under sentence of death and narrowly escaped the gallows. He had enlisted in the Confederate army, been captured in his first battle and taken to Indiana as a prisoner of war. He escaped and, falling in with a Confederate spy, tried to make his way back through the Federal lines to the South. The spy, known to the outside world only as "Mr. Paul," was captured, and with him young Richardson. The boy was condemned to be hanged, as well as the older spy, when the Confederate general, Forrest, attacked the Union forces under Crittenden at Murfreesboro, just in time to liberate the two condemned men. Richardson went back to Alabama, studied law after the war, became probate and county judge and now occupies Joe Wheeler's seat in Congress. He is said not to be ashamed at all of having been under the shadow of the gallows.

MR. PAUL WAS CAPTURED AND WITH HIM YOUNG RICHARDSON.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

He Preferred the Tombs.

A woman weighed down with many sorrows stood at one of the iron-grated doors of the old Toombs Prison yesterday and talked with her son, says the New York Evening Sun. The young man had been arrested a few hours before for a trifling theft.

"John," said she, "your uncle has been seeing some big people who have interested themselves in your case."

"Thank you, mother. And what are my friends going to do for me now?"

The mother's tones were anxious.

"They think the judge will release you if you will come quietly home and live with me."

"Thank you, mother. I had rather stay at the Tombs."

What He Got.

Theatrical Agent—How much do you earn at present?

Hamakter—About $75 a week.

Theatrical Agent—About?

Hamakter—Yes—I get $10.—Ohio State Journal.

If Pencils Were Votes.

"All we need to carry this election," said the Democrat, "is——"

"A good supply of pencils," interrupted the Republican.

"Pencils!" exclaimed the Democrat.

"Certainly. If pencils were votes, your mathematicians wouldn't leave us a single state."—Chicago Post.

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth.

But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad you can't breathe through it.

Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when their delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

Alfred E. Yingse, Hoernerstown, Pa., suffered from catarrh for years. His head felt bad, there was a ringing in his ears, and he could not breathe through one of his nostrils nor clear his head.

After trying several catarrh specifics from which he derived no benefit, he was completely cured, according to his own statement, by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite cathartic. 25c.

LOVED AN INDIAN MAIDEN

Saved Jack Elliott's Life and He Married Her Later at Cape Nome.

Something over a year ago Jack Elliott, a well-known character of Boston, went west in search of adventure and fortune, says the Chicago Chronicle. At San Francisco he engaged with a whaler which soon sailed for the frozen seas. It was not long before the ship became fastened in the ice and there was no prospect of an early release. The rations ran short and Elliott grew weary of the enforced idleness on shipboard and determined to desert and make his way to Cape Nome, of the richness of whose mines he had heard. So one very dark day Elliott was missing at mess call. He had deserted and with him had gone two months' provisions for one. On snowshoes Elliott pushed his way toward Cape Nome. With him he carried a small compass which pointed for him the way. He made as good progress as one can hope to make under such circumstances, but his provisions began to run short and his strength to fag.

Finally even the last drop of grease had been absorbed and there was no settlement in sight. His feet were frozen and his body racked with pain. At last he sank down to await the coming of death. Lights danced before his eyes and then he knew no more.

When consciousness returned there was bending over him a dark-skinned girl, who was holding his feet close to her to try to warm them. This Indian maiden was Nuckla, daughter of Taka, chief of the Nome tribe of Indians, who inhabit the valleys beyond Critter's bay, 1100 miles north of Nome city. With Nuckla Elliott staggered into the settlement, more dead than alive and crazed by hunger.

The friendly Nomes did all they could for him. One of the chief's huts was prepared for him and Nuckla was installed as his nurse. Elliott revived shortly and his feet got well. As his health returned he began to realize that he had fallen in love with the pretty little Indian maiden who had saved his life. This he managed to make the girl understand and she showed her liking for him.

Elliott remained a welcome guest of the tribe until the chief discovered his attachment for his daughter. Then he told him that his child could not be a white man's bride, and, besides, that she was already promised to the sub-chief of the tribe.

That Nuckla told her lover that there was plenty of gold a hundred miles away

BRIDE AND GROOM JOURNEY TOGETHER.

and that she would go with him. But that same night, while the Indian girl slept, her lover stole away. Five days later he was on Hungry Creek, where he staked a claim. This was last April, and the girl who had nursed him so faithfully believed he had deserted her. But one day in August she was surprised to see her sweetheart once more at the settlement. It was all arranged that she was to marry Nuckla. Her Indian lover. This she told the white man, but he confided to her a plan for escaping it all. Her heart swelled with pride when he told her he had returned to carry her away to his mining claim. And without a word of protest she put up her slender arms, the big lover lifted her from the ground and started toward his diggings.

Elliott built a cabin for his bride and they settled down to spend their honeymoon. But the Indians trailed them to their hiding place and a short time ago made an attack on the cabin with the intention of carrying Nuckla back to the settlement. But the miner heard the screams of the girl and rushed to her rescue. There were thirty Indians in the band, but Elliott shot three and wounded six. The balance fled in the twilight. But the Nome Indians say that sooner or later they will recapture the girl.

Elliott went to San Francisco a month ago in gold nuggets and an agent for Boston and New York capitalists has offered him $200,000 for his claim on Hungry Creek and the claim adjoining. Elliott is likely to be a millionaire before he leaves the district. He says that next year he will visit the States and bring his Indian bride with him.

—The best that money can buy should be your guide in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

Unsympathetic.

"You haven't much sympathy for the request from your employes for shorter hours."

"Not much," answered Mr. Cumrox. "It goes to show that men don't know when they are well off. If they had been invited around to musicales and dragged through Europe by the ears, and fine girls, like I have, maybe they'd appreciate the privileges of staying in a nice comfortable business-like office nine or ten hours a day."—Washington Star.

Slapping a Rival.

We spoke, now, of the season of grand opera, in Chicago.

"Of course," said I, "the ladies of the haut ton attended in large numbers?"

"Large?" said Mistress Caustic, with a shrug. "I don't believe there was a shoe in the house that was less than 9B!"

Regarding him more narrowly in the light of this remark I was confirmed in my suspicion that he was a St. Louis traveling man.—Detroit Journal.

More Than Just.

Maude—How do you like my latest photo?

Clara—Oh, it's just too awfully lovely for anything.

Maude—Do you think it does me justice?

Clara—Justice is no name for it, dear; it is positively merciful to you.—Chicago News.

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VARICOCELE

CURED Permanently, whether caused by excesses, blows or carelessness. The enlarged veins gradually disappear and the organs resume a normal condition. No operation—no cutting—no detention from business. The Ayer Method treatment cures by modern scientific principles. Lustiness and all drains cease, worry vanishes, disappear, vital energy returns, nerves grow stronger, ambition and confidence replaces gloom and despair. We challenge the world for a case we cannot cure in a few weeks. No cure no pay. 20 years experience—20,000 cured. Question Blank and Book for Home Treatment FREE. DRS KENNEDY & KERGAN, Detroit, Mich.

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BANKER SPURNED THE CORRECTION

Col. William Ray, a Louisville banker with a wide reputation as a skillful and sagacious financier, died there recently, and it is stated that he had never learned to read or write. He could not even tell the figures written on a bank check. In spite of this Colonel Ray accumulated a great fortune and was considered one of the shrewdest financiers in the south and middle west. His head was an account book. He knew just what depositors his bank had and each depositor's balance. He knew the net and gross earnings of every railroad in the country and the dividends it declared or the losses it had suffered. He had prices at his tongue's end his knowledge was so thorough and his memory so perfect that he never was known to make a mistake.

Colonel Ray could not sign his own checks, preferring always to make a peculiar mark under the signature. He spent much of his time in New York. He was intimate with such financial giants as J. P. Morgan, and to them he was a study. He was never in school so much as one day, his knowledge of English having been gained from the tow-boatmen and roustabouts along the Ohio river, with

"I H'AINT GOT NONE."

whom he spent his boyhood and early manhood. It can be imagined that his grammar was crude.

It was told that at a meeting of railroad magnates in Philadelphia some years ago Mr. Cassett, now president of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, asked some questions of Colonel Ray about some bonds he was supposed to own.

"I h'aint got none," the colonel replied. Mr. Cassett looked astounded. It was some seconds before he spoke.

"You say you haven't any?" he then asked.

"No, I said I h'aint got none," replied the colonel.

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE WILL BECOME A NUN

Princess Clementine of Belgium, who will soon enter a convent and take the veil against the protests of her father, has desired to retire into a religious life for the past two years, and has been thus far restrained by parental authority.

The princess is the third and youngest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. She was born on July 30, 1872. One of her sisters is married to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, and the other, who is eight years older than Clementine, is the widowed crown princess of Austria. The mother of these women, Queen Marie Henriette, is the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria.

Belgium's fair candidate for the veil is one of the most charming of royal girls. She is noted for her humane disposition and for her fondness for animals. Her favorite pet is a small and very white woolly dog, which is the constant companion of her drives and promenades. Visitors to the royal household of Belgium have been compelled, willy nilly, to break bread with this dog, whose devoted mistress must have its company at table. The dog's seat is between those of the queen and the princess.

Clementine not long ago was betrothed, or was said to have been betrothed, to

PRINCESS CLEMENTINE.

Prince Albert of Flanders, who paid a visit to America not long since. She was also said to have been engaged to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, but all of these stories now turn out to have been mere gossip. It is said that the young woman has irrevocably made up her mind to become a nun.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy genuine, made by the California Fig Syrup Co.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

She Didn't Know Donkeys.

Aunt Ethel—How ridiculous! Half way round the park and back again. Why, it wouldn't take you any longer to go all the way round.

Willie—Oh! Yes, it would. If I get half way and turn back, the donkey hurries home, but if I keep on he thinks he is going away all the time and just dawdles.—Stray Stories.

Proof Positively.

Nell—I really don't know whether to accept him or not. Some say he is a fool, but I'm not so sure of that.

Bess—He proposed to you, didn't he?

Nell—Yes.

Bess—Well, what further proof do you require?—Denver Times.

He May.

"Hoke Smith thinks Bryan will leave the Democratic party," commented the Casual Caller.

"If he does," replied the Caustic Critic, "it will be for the same reason that the tenderfoot left the bucking bronco."

"Why was that?" asked the Casual Caller.

"It bucked," answered the Caustic Critic.—Chicago Post.

No Trouble to Testify.

Judge—Now, my boy, you are on your oath. Do you understand what that means?

Witness—Why—er—I don't just—er—reckon—

Judge—Do you know what you're expected to tell?

Witness—Oh, yes, the lawyer that hired me wrote it all down so that I could learn it by heart.—Philadelphia Press.

Its Elements of Horror.

"I'm sorry I read that story," exclaimed Mr. Peeper, throwing down the borrowed book in disgust. "It's a tragedy!"

"Doesn't the hero marry the heroine in the last chapter?" asked Mrs. Peeper.

"Yes," but it costs him his fortune!"—Chicago Tribune.

Usurping His Prerogative.

"I think I may say," remarked Mr. Meeker, stirring something softly in his tumbler with a spoon, "that my wife is the head of the family to such an extent that she would object very strongly to my taking this nightcap if she were here."—Chicago Tribune.

Elgin Watches

are tested and tried by extreme heat and cold at the factory and adjusted to withstand varying temperatures.

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An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

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The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Peanut Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—For F. C., Red Wood Falls, Minn.: I tried raising peanuts one year just as an experiment; I planted the Early Sweet, but think, perhaps, some larger variety would be better for more extensive growing.

As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, plant the peanuts, without breaking the shucks, about two inches deep and two feet apart each way. A warm, loose soil is best. When they blossom, cover the blossoms with dry sand or earth, but I prefer the sand. Soon they will grow and blossom again; then repeat. I was well pleased, and thought my experiment a success.—T. H. G., Rock Stream, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—To raise peanuts, have a mellow seed bed; plant 12 inches apart in rows three feet apart, and never plant when the land is wet. If the land is deficient in lime, use it. As to variety, perhaps the Spanish or the bunch variety would do the best there. We raise the spreading or the ones that cover the ground. Many use landplaster in place of lime, and never take the trouble to cover the vines, as some do at the north. Pop them out of shell. Keep clean culture and do not disturb vines when kneeding.—J. H. A., Boxelder, Va.

Corning Beef or Hams.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to T. W. H., Clark, Mo., I send the following formula for corning beef and hams, which I use, and consider it the best I have ever tried, as beef can be sliced and fried right from the pickle, and not be two salty, if the directions are followed.

For 100 pounds of beef or hams, take 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds salt (coarse), 3 pounds brown sugar, 1 quart molasses, 3 ounces saltpetre and 1 ounce soda.

First put the saltpeter into the water. When boiling hot dip each piece of meat in for a few minutes; then pack in a crock or barrel. Then add the other ingredients to the water, boil and skim, set off to cool. When cold, pour over the meat. If the meat is to be kept in warm weather the brine should be scalded in the spring and more salt be added, and kept in a cool place.—A. J. W., Kennedy, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to T. W. H., Clark, Mo.: To cure beef. This is for cold weather, and for hot weather use double of the different ingredients. To 100 pounds of meat, 6 pounds salt, 4 pounds brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter; put all in kettle with sufficient water to cover; boil and skim. Now add ½ pound black pepper, and when meat and pickle are cold, cover, and in ten days heat and skim and repeat as often as necessary.—J. H. A., Boxelder, Va.

Curing Pork—Handling Milk.

Editor Farmstead:—I hardly think the western method of curing pork would work in this climate. I tried it once on side pork and it rusted. I think if a good strong brine is also poured over the pork and a little saltpetre added, it will keep all right; at least it does with us. Of course a weight must be kept on the pork to keep it under the brine.

I also think that O. M., Junction, O., heats her milk more than necessary. Just enough to kill the yeasin is all that it requires. I heat mine just enough to make it look a little wrinkled on top, then add about a quart of cold water to four quarts of milk, to cool it so that the cream will not be hard. Try it.—A. J. W., Kennedy, N. Y.

Making Butter.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell O. M., Junction, O., if the churn is thoroughly warmed with hot water, and the cream warmed on the stove to 70 degrees (during cold weather), stirring slowly all the time, I think there will be no trouble to get butter. I have made butter many years and have had that same trouble, but not since the cream has been churned at that temperature. It always comes in about twenty minutes, and is very nice. Don't let the milk stand too long before skimming, as it gives the cream a bitter taste. Cool well, and let stand twelve hours at least in a warm place.—L. E. D., Ames, N. Y.

Ergot.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give particulars about Ergot, which is said to be in stalks, hay and straw, and which causes the trouble with stock. Is there any way of telling feed that contains it, or is it a substance contained in all immature feed? Stock is dying here that never saw corn stalks, with symptoms like the so-called ergot epizootic.—C. Z., Harwood, Mo.

Ergot is a diseased growth, common in rye, wheat, barley and other grains. In these, it is a fungus which attacks the grain itself. It is most common in rye, and the diseased grains are often called "spurred rye." It has been detected in other parts of the plant besides the grain. In wheat it is called smut; and in corn the same. When eaten, it is poisonous.

Government Publications.

Editor Farmstead:—Please give the title and official number of all works issued by the department of agriculture, together with the price of each.—J. B. W., Aurora, Mo.

We can not do this—first, because it would take more space than we can give, and second, because many of the publications are out of print. The department of agriculture issues a list on the last day of every month, giving the publications on hand. Some are sent free; others cost a very small price. Address a letter to "Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." and ask for the "Monthly List of Publications" for January, and you will receive it some time in February. It is sent free.

INQUIRIES.

Sick Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colt 7 months old that has an enlargement on its hind legs, beginning about one inch above its hoof and ending nearly at its ankle. The crowth is not hard, and does not lame the colt very much. Can any one tell me the name of the disease and the remedy?—G. R., Wade, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that has fistula of the withers; has been running for five months; does not seem to get any worse. Can some one tell me a treatment?—F. D., Central Station, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I am a horseshoer, and several times farmers have asked me to burn their horse's mouth, because, as they stated it, the horse was afflicted with lampas. The roof of the horse's mouth, back of the front teeth, is swelled, and the horses rub their tails against anything they can come in contact with. Will some one advise a remedy?—J. G., Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that is 5 years old. He is a little lame in the shoulder. There are two small places down on the point, or the lower part of the shoulder, something like the sweeney, but the places are small. A half of a hulled walnut will fill each cavity. It was supposed to have been done by being kicked. I don't think it has been done very long. I would like to know what would be good for it.—J. A. D., Appanoose, Kan.

Sick Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please inform me what to do with a cow which gives bitter milk three months before she comes in? It is not the fodder.—H. A. K., Rhinelander, Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a heifer that has lost her sight. Eyes look natural and don't show any weakness. She is in good condition; eats well, and the only unnatural symptom is she breathes as though there were some obstructions in nostrils. Any information in this case will be gladly received.—T. N. H., South Whitley, Ind.

Sick Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give prescription for the cure of blind staggers in hogs?—L. S. H., Alexis, N. C.

Editor Farmstead:—Last winter I had some hogs which did not seem to grow, though they were well fed. I kept them till this fall, when I killed two. I also kill two others from different lots—no relation to one another. All were affected the same way. The liver had hard, white lumps all through it. A small piece was taken for examination, and found to be very watery and light.

The hogs are well fed on ground feed, have ashes, salt and sulphur frequently, and are not confined from the ground. It is not in the feed, for I know of a farmer who has hogs from the same sow as some of mine, who raises fine large hogs. Information along this line would be greatly appreciated in this neighborhood, as my neighbor's hogs are likewise affected.—E. L. B., Ohio.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The Fattening of Cattle and Sheep From the Ranges.

An important industry that has sprung up in the west in recent years is that of cattle feeding and fattening. For instance, there are annually shipped about 1,000,000 sheep from the range country into Nebraska, where they are finished for the market. An interesting experiment in sheep feeding was recently made in Nebraska. One hundred sheep averaging 50 pounds, were bought on November 26, 1899. They were sold a hundred days later weighing an average of 78 pounds at a total profit of $160.

During the experiment the sheep were divided into eight lots. Different feed was given to each lot. Thus lot No. 1 was fed on alfalfa hay and corn, gained 33 pounds in 100 days, and gave the highest profit—$2.05 per lamb.

Lot 5 was fed on prairie hay and a grain ration of corn with 16 per cent linseed meal, making a gain of 24 pounds per head in 100 days and gave a profit of $1.50 per lamb.

Lot 7 was fed prairie hay and a grain ration of three-fourths corn and one-fourth oats, making a gain of 19 pounds in 100 days and gave the smallest profit $1.30 per lamb.

The average profit per lamb was $1.60.

The Bulletin of the Agricultural station of Nebraska says in part:

"No one can gainsay the fact that an ideal method of farming should provide, in ordinary years, for the consumption upon the farm of all the roughness and coarse grains which have been produced upon the farm and should return to the land the manure so produced, in order to keep up the fertility of the soil. It is not probable that every farmer can profitably grow sheep upon the farm, but certainly there are many farms where a small flock of sheep would bring a larger profit to the owner than many of the occupations which now furnish him employment."

TREE PLANTATIONS.

Department of Agriculture Helping the Farmers.

The Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture has during the last summer examined the sites of a number of plantations in Indiana, in response to the applications for tree planting plans which have been received from that state. Although four-fifths of Indiana was originally well timbered, as much of the state is now practically treeless, with the exception of narrow strips along the rivers. In some places the available timber has all been cut off, even

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Blade has received the following new volumes from the publishers named:

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

Military Reminiscences of the Civil War, by General Jacob Dolson Cox. General Cox, of Ohio, was a brigade commander under Sherman, and his volume is most interesting. Well illustrated with portraits and maps.

Italian Cities, by Edwin Howland Blashfield and Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield, gives phases of art life in the leading Italian cities, with information concerning the latter.

Overheard in a Garden, by Oliver Herford, is a quaint little volume, in which the author endows the flowers with powers of speech and reports their gossip.

From L. C. Page & Co., 212 Summer st., Boston:

The Young Gunbearer is the second volume of the Woodranger Tales, by G. Waldo Browne. It is a complete story, continuing the adventures of the woodranger and his boy companions. The scene is the time of King George's war.

The Water People, by Charles Lee Bleight, gives the adventures of Harry and his sister Helen among the water people. There are many pretty illustrations.

The Story of Dago, by Mrs. Annie Fellows-Johnston, relates the history of a pet monkey, owned by two little brothers. It is illustrated.

Famous Pianists of To-day and Yesterday, by Henry C. Lahee, is fully described by its title. From Beethoven and his contemporaries, the story is brought down to to-day. There are 10 full page portraits.

Shakespeare in Art, by Sadakichi Hartmann, is a history of the artists who have illustrated Shakespearean scenes, with accounts of their works. It has 32 illustrations from celebrated paintings.

The Strength of Being Clean, by Daniel Starr Jordan, is a plea for a sound and sober life on the part of humanity.

From the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia:

The Young Financier, by William O. Stoddard, is a tale of New York, where the boy hero begins life as a broker's messenger. The story is interesting to both boys and girls.

Conundrums, Riddles and Puzzles, is a new edition of a little book by Dean Rivers, with about 1,000 conundrums, etc.

Things Worth Knowing, by John H. Bechtol, is a most excellent little write, which every one will find handy, especially in case of emergencies of any kind.

From the W. W. Whitney Co., Toledo:

Kingdom of Song, new Sunday school singing book for the 20th century, by T. M. English and other song writers. It has already had an immense sale.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth Avenue, New York:

Life and Letters of Thomas Huxley, by his son, Leonard Huxley, is a most interesting volume, recording one of the world's greatest scientists. Every reader of his works should possess this volume.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Literary Friends and Acquaintances, by William Dean Howells, is charming. He goes back to his earlier days, and tells of the literary people he met when beginning his career.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 33 West 23d st., New York:

Eccentricities of Genius, by Major J. B. Pond, is devoted to personal memoirs of famous men and women of platform and stage whom he met was manager of a lecture bureau.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

America, Picturesque and Descriptive, is comprised in three beautiful volumes, richly illustrated with views of the bridges, monuments and fine buildings of this country, with descriptive treat by Joel Cook.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d st., New York:

Maya, by Mrs. William Dudley Foulke, is a story of Yucatan, laid at the time of the Spanish invasion. The events which form the background of the story are from historical sources.

Omar Khayyam is a new edition of the writings of the famous Persian poet, with notes and explanations by H. M. Butsom, with a biographical introduction.

From Cassell & Co., 79 West 18th st., New York:

Among the Berbers of Algeria, by Anthony Wilkins, is a record of a journey among the two great Berber tribes, describing their life, occupation, arts and crafts. Beautifully illustrated.

From R. F. Penno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

Nella, the Heart of the Army, is a story by Philip Verrill Mighels, to solve the servant girl problem. It is a good story.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th st., New York:

A Captive of War, by Solon Hyde, is an account of a year's life as a prisoner of war to the Confederates in the civil war. The author was of the 17th Ohio Infantry.

From Doubleday, Page Co., 34 Union square, New York:

An Englishwoman's Love Letters, is an anonymous volume which is creating an immense sensation. It tells in her letters the most intimate details of romance, which ended with the death of the writer.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

Hypnotism and Mesmerism, by A. E. Carpenter, professes to tell all that can be told on these obscure topics.

From Edgar S. Werner Pub. and Supply Co., New York:

Speech-Hesitation, by Mrs. E. J. Ellery Thorpe, treats of stuttering, stammering and other vocal defects, and how to obviate them.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Frigate Constitution, by Ira W. Hollis, is the story of the celebrated old war vessel, and has many excellent illustrations.

From the Truth Seeker Co., New York:

Woman, Church and State, by Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, is a most interesting historical account of the status of woman through the Christian ages.

Books Received!

From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:

An American Engineer in China. By Wm. Barclay Parsons. $1.50.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

Sharps and Flats. By Eugene Field. 2 Vols., $2.50; and

Military Reminiscences of the Civil War. By Major-General Jacob Dolson Cox. 2 Vols., $6.00.

From G. P. Putnam's Song, New York:

The Aztec God and Other Dreams. By George Lansing Raymond. $1.25;

Maya: A Story of Yucatan. By William Dudley Foulke. $1.25;

Survivals. By L. V. F. Randolph. $1.00;

The Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam. Commentary by H. M. Batson, and an Biographical Introduction by E. D. Ross. $1.50;

Munson Phonography. By James E. Munson. $1.25;

Sanity of Mind. By David F. Lincoln, M. D. $1.25; and

The Method of Evolution. By Prof. H. W. Conn. $2.00.

From The G. W. Dillingham Co., New York:

Eccentricities of Genius. By Major J. B. Pond. $3.50; and

The Funny Side of Politics. By George S. Hilton.

From The W. W. Whitney Co., Toledo, Ohio:

Kingdom of Song. By T. M. Bowdish. 30 cents.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia:

America. By Joel Cook. In 3 Vols. With illustrations.

From The Truth Seeker Company, New York:

Woman, Church and State. By Matilda Joslyn Gage. New edition. 75 cents.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Frigate Constitution. By Ira N. Hollis. $1.50.

From The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia:

Things Worth Knowing. By John H. Bechtel. 50 cents.

The Eternal Feminine.

"It is you women who make all the trouble in life." "Yes, and who make life worth the trouble."—Life.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

"I am so Glad you are well, Dear Sister."

This picture tells its own story of sisterly affection. The older girl, just budding into womanhood, has suffered greatly with those irregularities and menstrual difficulties which sap the life of so many young women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, falling and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system.

Could anything prove more clearly the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine than the following strong statement of Grace Stansbury?

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhœa in its worst form. Finally, I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pains no longer, I was given morphine. My memory grew short and I gave up all hope of getting well. Thus I dragged along. To please my sister I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came, but meantime I was taken worse and was under the doctor's care for a while.

GRACE E. STANSBURY

"After reading Mrs. Pinkham's letter, I concluded to try her medicine. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. All of my friends think my cure almost miraculous. I thank you very much for your timely advice and wish you prosperity in your noble work, for surely it is a blessing to broken-down women. I have full and complete faith in the **Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound.**"—GRACE B. STANSBURY, Herington, Kansas.

$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

PRINCE HENRY TO LEARN DIPLOMACY

By imperial command, Prince Henry of Prussia (brother of Emperor William) has gone to Berlin, and will remain at the capital for some time, with the view of attaining a more intimate knowledge

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

of state affairs. His majesty desires that while at the capital Prince Henry shall maintain close touch with the foreign offices.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung explains that the order for Prince Henry to repair to Berlin is due to the wish of the emperor to have him learn the affairs of government. Prince Henry began his new duties on January 1.

What We Eat

Is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefit which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and makes pure, rich blood. It restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.

His Idea of a Long Time.

Wickwire—How long do you suppose the time really was when the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina "it was a long time between drinks?"

Linford—Just about long enough for him to say it, I reckon.—Indianapolis Press.

The Day of Slaughter.

Though I isn' very lucky.
I'll be thankful as I can
Dat I wasn' born a turkey
'Stid o' jes' a cullud man.
—Washington Star.

Fact and Fancy.

Ah, boys, be careful how you act;
Think well that marriage brings!
She's fancy now, then she'll be fact—
And facts are stubborn things.
—Smart Set.

VARIOUS MODES OF SHAKING HANDS

Sydney Smith classified the forms of fashionable handshaking in a well known list. He says: "There is the high official—the body erect, and a rapid, short shake, near the chin. There is the mortmain—the flat hand introduced into your palm, and hardly conscious of its contiguity. The digital, one finger held out, much used by the high clergy. There is the shakus rusticus, where your hand is seized in an iron grasp, betokening

rude health, warm heart, and distance from the Metropolis; but producing a strong sense of relief on your part when you find your hand released and your fingers unbroken. The next to this is the retentive shake, one which, beginning with vigor, pauses as it were to take breath, but without relinquishing its prey, and before you are aware begins again, till you feel anxious as to the result, and have no shake left in you."

To these must be added the door knocker shake, which had a short vogue a year or two since. Now it is, happily (so to speak) on its last legs. It can be best recalled by an illustration:

What Sydney Smith happily calls the mortmain shake is the most fishy and sepulchral. The man who offers his

hand in this way ought to be the author of "Meditations Among the Tombs." It is best met by your offering the same limp and clammy palm yourself. Here it is:

Most to be dreaded, although it must be confessed that it is one of the failings which lean to virtue's side, is the grip of iron. We are told that it comes from a warm heart, but it is none the less to be feared. The following sketch makes my head ache with its torments of memory, but I must keep it to myself:

There is said to be a minister in Rochester who has this grip to perfection.

The members of his church are believed to possess a recipe (which is privately circulated among them) for making it comparatively harmless. But nothing can save the stranger who meets this iron grasp with his own hands held out in innocency. The rack and the thumb screw of the Spanish Inquisition become henceforth realities in his experience.—T. H. P., in Rochester Post-Express.

Why England Is Falling Behind Us.

Every intelligent American knows there has been a remarkable development of our exports of manufactured articles within the past few years. For the first time in our industrial history, we have been able, despite the higher wages paid here for labor, to enter foreign markets, and compete with English and German manufacturers. So rapid has been the increase in this export trade that our European competitors have become alarmed. John Bull is bestirring himself to find out why we can undersell him in certain lines of manufacture.

Of course the first reasons assigned either were only partial, or no reasons at all. John blames our protective tariff, and he is correct thus far—that protection has so fostered our industries that they have become highly specialized; that the effort to compete with other manufacturers, at home and abroad, has led to the invention of improved special machinery for the manufacture of all articles which can be so made; and it is in such articles that we are able to compete with England and Germany. But the other assigned reasons are fallacious. They are the predominance of labor unions in England, short working hours, too high wages, lack of technical education on the part of workmen, and so on.

But none of these assigned reasons touches the real cause of America's superiority in certain lines. Cassier's Magazine, a London publication, sent an industrial expert on a tour of the industrial centers of the United States, and then to the Continent of Europe, to report upon the reasons why Great Britain is losing her trade supremacy. His sketch has just been published, and from it the following is summarized:

The causes which threaten British industrial enterprise lie at the very basis of modern economical production, the essential principles of which have been grasped by our competitors, while very much neglected by our own nation.

The two great and fundamental differences between the average British engineers' workshop and the American are that handicraft occupies a more important place in the first than it does in the second; and that the class of work which is manufactured in the first is, as a rule, of a general or heterogeneous character, while that in the second is highly specialized.

In the average British engineers' factory it is unusual to find a man attending to more than one, or, at the most, two machines. In the American shops a youth will often have charge of several, ranging from two to four, six, and sometimes eight or ten machines. This, however, is not made a question for unionism, though it is often stated to be so; but it is primarily due to the fact that machines of English design do require the constant attendance of one individual while large numbers of the American types are either semi or wholly automatic in character.

In the latter class—to take one typical illustration only—the duties of the attendant are limited to inserting a bar of metal in the machine; after which the latter takes entire charge of the work, turning and otherwise shaping and cutting off piece after piece from the bar; each piece often involving a cycle of operations which is performed with six, eight or ten separate tools; until a large number of pieces—perhaps a hundred or more—will have been produced from that piece of bar, after which the attendant merely has to insert another. It is not at all unusual for a single machine in this way to produce from 1,000 to 3,000 identical pieces in a day of ten hours.

Cheap Production—High Wages.

In America, where the modern system has been most highly developed, wages are nearly double what they are in England. English employers have made the grave mistake of placing the wages question too high, and that of machine economies too low. They retain antiquated machinery and strive to recoup loss that way by maintaining a low standard of wages.

American firms who have grasped the real issues of industrial supremacy have given chief attention to their machines, discarding ruthlessly, even long before they show signs of wear, any which have been superseded by improved forms, and allowing wages to fall into a subservient place, to find their natural level.

But the adoption of such a system is impossible in the average English shop, because the class of manufacture done is of too general, too heterogeneous a character. Here, therefore, the English firms are being hard pressed. To fully utilize automatic and semi-automatic machinery the goods manufactured must be made in large quantities—by scores, hundreds, thousands—which means that they must be exactly alike.

A single cycle, or a typewriter, a sewing machine, a cash register, a rifle, a pistol, cannot be manufactured cheaply. But when thousands are made the labor cost on a single one becomes reduced to a mere trifle. As in these smaller articles, so in heavier machinery. The most successful firms to-day in America are those whose names have become identified with the manufacture of specialties.

Some of the leading firms there have devoted many years to the production of a certain class of goods, which are now recognized as the best all the world over. They do not take any order that comes along, but concentrate their energies on the production of a few articles, in some instances to one class of machine only.

This system, in the main identified with American practice, and so largely developed there, is known as the interchangeable system. When it is carried out absolutely, each engine or machine manufactured is not built singly, but in such relation to all others of the same dimensions that any piece taken from any one engine or machine will fit accurately into any other one of the size. To this fundamental fact, more than to any other reason, the success of American rivalry is chiefly due.

The secret of success of American competition, therefore, is not cheap labor, but cheap production, which is a very different thing. The latter often means highly-paid, efficient labor and costly machinery.

The Workmen Compared.

The difference in these two systems is reflected in the characters of the workmen.

In England we have the familiar setting up of hard and fast trade customs, which practically prohibit men from doing any class of work except that to which they have been apprenticed or trained, and which are the source of frequent bickerings between employers and employed.

In America, where labor-saving machines are more highly specialized, no difficulties of this kind exist. The question of operating more than one machine that often arises here causes no trouble in the States. The average American workman is more alert mentally, exercises more forethought, and gets through more work than the English mechanic does. The American will produce all he can, and as well as he knows how. In the English shop not only is little help to be hoped from the men in this respect, but the desire to check output; while, speaking generally, few suggestions for improved methods emanate from the workmen.

The effect of the English system has been to develop an inferior class of machinists, that of the American to produce an inventive and clever class of engineers. The proofs are abundant in the infinite number of labor-saving jigs which are schemed in American shops by the men themselves, with a view to increase the quantity and precision of the work done on the machines.

Thinking Workmen.

Again, in the modern American shop the men are treated more like self-respecting beings than the "hands" are here. Lavatory accommodation is provided, even to shower-baths in some instances, and lockers also in which to leave their dirty clothes behind—in strongest contrast to the lack of such conveniences in English shops. The shops, too, are lighter, are warmed in winter and cooled in summer. Too many English factories are dark, dirty, ill-ventilated dog-holes—hot in summer, and perishing in winter.

But only people of narrow purview will blame the British workman. He is but a unit in the factory which he has no control over—he has no voice in the policy and methods of the firm. His responsibility is strictly limited to the performance of his own sectional tasks, which are fulfilled under the most rigid surveillance, the strictest control. What marvel if his faculties are blunted, his capacity for initiative atrophied?

If British manufacture is to regain its old premier position, to reassert itself again, the initiative must come from those who are responsible for the control of our firms, for their organization, and their methods. The workman has ever been repressed. "Thee art not paid to think, thee art paid to work," is a remark I have heard scores of times in the factory. Men are not credited by their employers with the possession of knowledge, or power of initiative beyond their daily routine.

The American competition attracts most attention to-day because the modern methods of manufacture have been most highly developed in that country. But Germany is now following closely, and becoming a strong competitor. Her growing success is due in the main to the fact that she has adopted the American system of manufacture, and grafted it on to a very perfect system of technical education.

HOW ONE LAWYER KEEPS JUDGE AWAKE

There is said to be a lawyer in Philadelphia who possesses a trick of the voice to which a certain measure of his success in United States supreme court practice is due, says the Philadelphia Record. The trick consists in waking a judge. Whether it is a common practice for the high dignitaries of the federal supreme bench to indulge in a nap in the course of a long and tedious argument, such happenings are not unknown, and it is well for an able logician of the bar to be prepared for it. The trick of waking a sleepy Judge would seem to be something in the nature of slamming a law book under his nose or connecting his personality with the current of an electric battery. But the trick is explained as purely a matter of sound involved in the skillful control of the voice. It is said that a barrister practiced in the art and rhetoric of addressing the bench can gather all the waves of sound from his throat into a focus and deposit it in the orifice of the Judge's ear with the general effect of a bomb. The trick, however it is accomplished, is said to have been worked repeatedly with success on the late Judge McKennan, whose habit of going to sleep on the bench was once a notorious subject of comment in the celebrated litigation over the Berliner telephone patents. This queer trick of the voice, while it is said to be the peculiar property of one celebrated lawyer, is probably attempted often with varying success by others.

Devious Weighs.

"How many pounds are there in a ton?" asked the teacher.

And the timid, clean-faced boy with a patch in his trousers timidly suggested: "It depends a good deal on where you buy your coal."—Washington Star.

use Hoyt's LICORICE TABLETS made with pure SPANISH LICORICE. Unsurpassed for cure of COUGHS & COLDS. 5 and 10¢ PACKAGES.

OUR GLYCERINE TABLETS For all Throat Affections. 10 and 25¢ BOXES—Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Hoyt's 863 Broadway NEW YORK.

FAMOUS ADVERTISER WHO WILL RETIRE

George P. Rowell, the famous newspaper advertising agent of New York, who has announced his intention of selling out his business and retiring into the enjoyment of the rest he thinks he has earned, began his career as a clerk in the counting room of the Boston Post, in whose service he spent seven years. At 26 he had succeeded in reaching a position

GEO. P. ROWELL.

which paid him as much as $18 a week. He had accumulated $2,000 of debts, and despairing of ever paying them with his $18 per week, he resigned and embarked with a partner in the advertising agency line. The partner knew nothing of the business, and Mr. Rowell, to tell the truth, knew next to nothing of it. In a few years he had become a rich man, and today he is known wherever newspapers are published.

In Boston.

Little Waldo—I have come to the conclusion that there is no such person as Santa Claus.

Little Emerson—Indeed?

Little Waldo—Yes. It is hardly possible that one producer should be able to supply the wants of so many consumers.—Puck.

His Best Pupil.

The Music Teacher—That girl in blue is my very best pupil.

The Connoisseur—Why, man alive, she is the poorest player in the class.

The Music Teacher—I am aware of that. That was what I meant. She is likely to be a source of revenue for many years—that is, if they intend to keep her here until she learns to play.—Boston Transcript.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,300 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tenn., describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poosenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. D. Fogel, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 41y Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Sunday School.

Greeks seeking Jesus. John 12:20-33. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D. Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—The triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, studied last week, occurred on Sunday. After a brief stay He returned and passed the night in Bethany. On Monday He came again into the Holy City, entered the temple and drove out the money changers. Later in the day he cured the blind and lame who were brought to Him, and repaired again to rest in Bethany for the night. Tuesday was an eventful day. He had an encounter with the chief priests in the temple concerning His authority, gave the parables of the two sons, of the wicked husbandman, of the rejected stone, and of the king's son. He was beset with questions by the Herodians, the Pharisees and Sadducees, each of whom vainly attempted to entangle Him. Then a lawyer proposed a difficult problem for the same purpose. Having overcome His enemies, Jesus warned the disciples against the scribes and pronounced the doom of Jerusalem. He then delivered a second series of parables and probably intended to retire from the temple when the events of our present lesson occurred.

DESIRED.—(Verse 20). The great Passover feast brought to Jerusalem a vast concourse of people who regarded this as the religious capital of the globe. They came from all lands, representatives of all nations. Among them on this occasion, as indeed in every year, were certain Greeks. These were not, as some have thought, Jews who had learned to speak the Greek, nor were they perfect or pure proselytes. They were rather proselytes of the gate. "Like the Ethiopian (Acts 8:27), they had embraced the monotheistic doctrines and the Messianic hopes of the Jews, but were groping in a measure of darkness, hoping to obtain clearer light. They belonged to the invisible church, to the children scattered abroad, of whom Jesus spoke (John 10:16). And now that they were in Jerusalem, the center of knowledge, they had great desire to see Him of whom they had heard so much. They were the forerunners of the Gentile converts who should afterward be gathered in. As Stier remarks, they came from the west at the end of the life of Jesus, as the Magi came from the east at the beginning." (Matt. 2:1).

REJECTED.—(Verses 2 and 3). These proselytes displayed their good manners and due courtesy, indications of their respect for Jesus. They evidently knew that Gentiles converted to Judaism were not to be admitted fully into the presence of a Jewish teacher. They therefore first approached one of the apostles, Philip, who had a Greek name, asking his influence in their behalf. He has been suggested that they have been acquainted, or that as Philip had been distinguished in the mode of his discipleship (John 1:43), he may have been a favorite with Jesus. But this man of Bethsaida, whatever may have been his personal attachments, appeared to be reluctant to proceed alone in the matter, and so took counsel with Andrew, a fellow townsman, who was the first with John to follow the Master (John 1:40). The conference between the two men is not recorded. What particular point of propriety may have been considered can not be conjectured. We only know that the two finally reported the matter to Jesus. By such united representation they observed a common and wise custom (Matt. 18:16; Acts 2:1 and 20). The narrative does not inform us whether the desired interview was granted. Immediately after the request Jesus answered, but his words are so framed that we are warranted in assuming the Greeks were present. He spoke in such way, however, that the disciples must have been profited. His first remark was that the son of man was glorified. The visit of the Gentiles indicated the nearness of the period when the bounds that had encompassed him should be removed, and his ministry be made universal, according to its original purpose (John 10:16). But it was necessary to protect this utterance by another that should explain how this glory would be attained, namely, by suffering and death.

That was directly opposed to the Greek thought. It was supposed by the philosophers that the true and beautiful were attained by the aid of poetry and art, and they feared death. But Jesus shows that his exaltation would be in accordance with a fundamental law of nature. Only by death does the single grain of wheat develop into many. In like manner the personal glory of Christ shall by his cross re-appear in the glorification of the saints in the universal church (Col. III:4).

SERVED.—(Verses 25-26.) The great truth, just uttered, did not apply to Christ only. It was universal. If he, by suffering and death of the cross, should be glorified (Luke xxiv:26), by the same process must his disciples reach their reward. An intense desire to preserve one's life would render him indifferent to the high claims of duty in discipleship so that his spiritual life would be fortified. Whereas, he who is supremely anxious to live righteously, even though, like the martyrs, he suffer death, will be sure to gain that which he seeks (Matt. x:39). To be truly and thoroughly good one must be willing to meet the obstacles and conditions of this world, even to indifference of life itself (Phil. iii:7). But such service will have its reward. It secures companionship with Christ (1 Thess. iv:17). It is a law of the spiritual world, that sufferings, work in men those excellent qualities (Matt. v:10) which were in Christ, at least in a lower degree, so that they who endure are prepared thereby to meet him (Rom. viii:17). Moreover, the service of Jesus under much affliction brings one to lasting honor (Rev. vii:14).

TROUBLED.—(Verses 27 and 28). The train of thought in which Jesus had indulged produced profound agitation of soul. As he fixed his eye upon the cross, not far distant, great horror came upon him. This was by no means the only instance of his sorrow. That in Gethsemane was more intense (Luke xxii:44). Probably we cannot even enumerate the items, much less weigh the heavy burden that came instantly into his experience. He first declared the fact in the hearing of those present, and then asked what mode of relief he should seek. Shall he pray to be delivered? That would be improper, inasmuch as what lay directly before him was the very end of his mission. Instead, with a sudden transition of thought, he utters a prayer full of submission, in which, forgetful of self, he expresses desire for the father's glory. It was the same petition in substance that he had put into the lips of his followers (Matt. vi:9). He was willing to meet his end if God might be glorified. His prayer was answered as soon as offered. There came the gracious and comforting assurance that already had the name been honored, and that it should be again.

THUNDERED (Verses 29-30).—The voice that made this declaration was understood by Jesus, perhaps by the disciples also. Others heard a sound but knew not the import. Some said an angel had spoken; they approached nearest to the truth, knowing that words had been uttered, and perhaps it was an angel who delivered the message. But some said it thundered, recognizing not a supernatural but a natural origin to that which was to them very mysterious. So it is generally. They who pray get answers. They who are near, perhaps more curious specimens, are confused. Between an intelligent communication with heaven, and an observation of phenomena there is a wide separation. By way of explanation Jesus replied that the voice was not for him, but for the people. Probably a miscellaneous crowd had assembled by this time. They needed to be informed that the work of Christ not only met the approval of God, but that it had glorified him and would continue to do so. It was another testimony to Jesus, not unlike that given at the transfiguration (Matt. xvii:5).

JUDGED (Verses 31, 32, 33).—Holding still to the thought of his crucifixion, which he had accepted for the father's glory, Jesus next refers to the two-fold influence or result of his death upon the world. First, it would be a condemnation or judgment upon the ungodly (John xvi:9). In the whole history of the race, there has been no exhibition of human sinfulness comparable with that which persecuted and slew the innocent Jesus (John xv:22). But the triumphing of the wicked world would be short lived. There would be in the slain Christ a power that should ultimately overthrow the kingdom of Satan, who is called the prince of this world, so fulfilling the promise made to the first parents (Gen. iii:15). Second, the death of Christ would give him an attractive power which he never had before. Whereas, many despised him in the time of his flesh, all would be drawn unto him as the "chief among thousands and altogether lovely." This prediction has mutually been fulfilled. There has been found no people so degraded as not to admire and praise Jesus Christ as he is described in the gospels.

REFLECTIONS.—The desire of the Greeks typified the fulfillment of the prophecies in which it was predicted that the nations should cleave unto Him (Isa. ii:7). Christ's death is the world's life. He who would live in Christ must first die unto flesh and sin. If we be not cheerful and joyous, but, on the contrary, sad and dejected, let us look unto the Saviour, who in his infirmities was as we are. There is no better remedy for all suffering, nay for death itself, than Gethsemane. Here we must ever be resigned to the father's will, desiring his glory more than our comfort. The goal of suffering and death, that of Christ and of his people, is glorification. As at the consecration of the Old Covenant, Moses spake and God answered (Ex. xix:19), so the New Covenant is solemnly concluded by the son offering himself to the father. The power of Satan is broken; that of Jesus is magnified. To the impenitent the gospel is thunder; to all others it is the power of God unto salvation.

AN ACTOR'S BLUFF PAID HIM WELL

E. M. Holland, one of the best informed men of the theatrical profession of New York and a man of force and ability, formed one of a party of the Players' club in New York the other evening. A subject had been broached with which he appeared to be perfectly familiar, and he waded into its discussion with much fervor and eloquence. His chief opponent was a man not nearly so prominent in the theatrical world and not at all well informed. Holland,

"I'LL BET YOU NEXT WEEK'S SALARY AGAINST YOURS THAT I'M RIGHT."

finally growing weary of apparently profitless argument, wound it up by saying:

"I'll bet you my next week's salary against yours that I'm right."

This put the other man into something of a hale. His salary "for publication" was $125, but he had had an arrangement with his manager that it was always to be stated at $250 in case of any argument. He had always made this claim himself, and he found himself confronted with a very unpleasant dilemma.

In that crowd, however, he could do nothing but accept. To have reneged would have meant an amount of guying that would simply have been insufferable. He booked the bet and ordered the drinks with a splendid assumed nonchalance. In fact, he put up a better bit of acting right there than was possible for him on the stage.

Holland won, of course, and congratulated himself on having won $125. He had no idea but that the other man would weaken rather than pay the extra one and a quarter.

The other man was game to the core, however, and handed over a check for the $250, which he claimed to be his weekly wage. It was big money to pay to cover a bluff, but he paid rather than stand the shock to his pride which would be the result of a confession of his real value to his manager.

It was a paying investment, however. Holland liked the man's nerve and grit and stood by him several weeks later in a way that made the loser a winner. A prominent New York manager was staging a new production, and as Holland was in the cast he consulted him about the men to be selected for several of the parts. Among other names he mentioned that of the man who had lost the bet to Holland.

"He'll be just the man for you," said the manager. "Can we get him?"

"Yes," said Holland, "if you pay him enough. He is getting more money than when he was with you before. He is a two-fifty man now."

"Does he really get it?" answered the manager.

"I have good reason to know that he does," said Holland.

The manager finally agreed to offer $200, and for this sum he secured the man, who had never received within $75 of that amount before in his life. It was a just reward for his gameness.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

There Yet.

Bighter—Yes, sir. I'm dealing in gilt-edged investments now.

Bitton—What are they?

Bighter—Gold mines. There's money in them.

Bitton—You're right. I lost a lot of my money in them.—Philadelphia Press.

Science and Superstition.

We cordially congratulated Science upon having made people less superstitious.

"Bless, you, no," exclaimed Science, depreca tingly. "Why, I haven't done a thing on earth but change the styles in superstitions. Simply replaced ghosts with microbes, don't you know!"—Detroit Journal.

A Popular Demonstration.

Hamact—Yes, sir. The audiences went wild. Why, after the show all the people refused to go home, but stood in the lobby and shouted—

Footlite—For their money back?—Baltimore American.

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WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, to furnish the sensitive and only RELIABLE and ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance, very low cost, positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. OFFICE CURE for more than 20 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. Illustrated pamphlet, sealed confidential, mailed free, cut this out and send to us.

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Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 330 W. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a

MR. R. W. YOUREX.

marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent by return mail. Mr. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, gave up in despair, was told by surgeons that danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured.

Mr. Yourex says: "I tried Dr. Rice's method, and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that his remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex lives in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 1019 First Avenue.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or any loss of time. Begin now, and by spring you will never know you had been ruptured. Write to-day, sure.

INHERITS MILLIONS BY JUST BEING GOOD

Never did San Francisco mothers and sisters take keener interest in a child than they are now evincing in Dorothy Creede, the Titian haired 5-year-old girl, who made happy the last days of Nicholas C. Creede, and to whom he bequeathed the millions of his mining property, stocks and bonds.

Romantic as it was for the hardy miner, after many years of rough life, to become attached to the 1-year-old youngster he saw playing in a garden next to his home, those who knew him best thought it even more interesting that he should adopt the child and then should make her heir to his millions.

But this he did, and now comes the most extraordinary feature of the case. In his will, it has just become known, Creede imposed but one condition. That was that the entire property should go to Dorothy only "if she has led a proper and virtuous life."

This unique feature of Creede's will was brought to light by the institution of a suit for $250 a week by Mrs. Creede, widow of the millionaire miner. She had not lived happily with her husband, and some time during the year before he died, he paid her $20,000 in relinquishment of all claims against him. She went to her home in Alabama, and the intention was that at the end of a year Creede should obtain a divorce on the ground of abandonment. He died within the year and the suit never was brought.

It was little Dorothy Bassford, daughter of Mrs.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week... 168,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions

DECEMBER PREMIUMS.

We have awarded watches for the three largest clubs sent in during December, as follows:

Joshua Pyles, Pyrmont, O., 96 names; L. M. Monfort, Ponca, Neb., 89 names; W. E. Geiges, Churubusco, Ind., 68 names. Watches will go forward by registered mail this week.

Heretofore we have not encouraged large clubs—simply awarding watches to the three largest clubs that happen to come to us. We call attention, however, to the fact that very small clubs take the December award, and it ought to encourage January club raisers to try for a watch.

GROVER REDIVIVUS.

The Samuel J. Tilden club has just been incorporated in New York state, and will at once open headquarters at Broadway and Seventy-second street, New York city. It is not only to be a local organization, but a national one; and its promoters frankly declare that it is intended to pioneer the movement suggested by Grover Cleveland to "reorganize" the Democracy, and get back to the old party landmarks, eliminating Bryan and Bryanism, with its Populistic and socialistic vagaries.

Cleveland, Hill, Dan Lamont, Whitney, Sheehan, Cantor and other leading Democrats of the old guard are prominent in the movement. Senator Cantor frankly says the club will endeavor to revive the fight for free trade, against subsidies, against "centralization of power" and other issues on which the party has made its battles in the long ago, and abandon the 16 to 1 issue and all others of that character.

The movement is notable chiefly because it resurrects Grover Cleveland, and puts him in the leadership. This will be well received by the Eastern Democrats, but it will not be popular in the region west of the Mississippi, where Cleveland, Hill and their friends are hated quite as much as are Croker and the minions of Tammany Hall. Especially will the Bryanites of the party—who are more Populists than they are Democrats—antagonize the new departure.

An interesting development of the internal warfare in the party will be the struggle between the two wings for the possession of the party name. Bryan clings to it as a valuable political asset, and the Cleveland faction will endeavor to wrest it from the 16 to 1 crowd; but the faction which gains control of the next national convention will hold the name and realize whatever of benefit there may be from its retention.

SPANISH SWINDLERS.

Ever since the Spanish war, a set of swindlers in Spain has been playing upon the guillibility of the American people. So active are these gentry that Hon. Bellamy Storer, the American minister at Madrid, has called the attention of the Postoffice department thereto, with a view to denying their letters the privilege of the mails.

The general plan of these swindlers is to tell a glittering story of unclaimed estate. Many Americans have become victims, quite a number having taken a voyage to Spain in the hope of obtaining property to which they have no title whatever. Minister Storer has appealed to the Spanish government to hunt down these swindlers, but nothing has been done. However, if men are so gullible as to send money in order to obtain legacies to which they know they have no title, and are swindled, it is their own fault. Besides being dishonest, they are fools, and deserve the penalty of their folly.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLOCK.

It would be a sensible thing at the beginning of the new century to have our timepieces mark 24 hours in a day, instead of doubling on themselves in two sets of 12. But it is too sensible for the beginning of the twentieth century, though it will come long before the beginning of the twenty-first.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

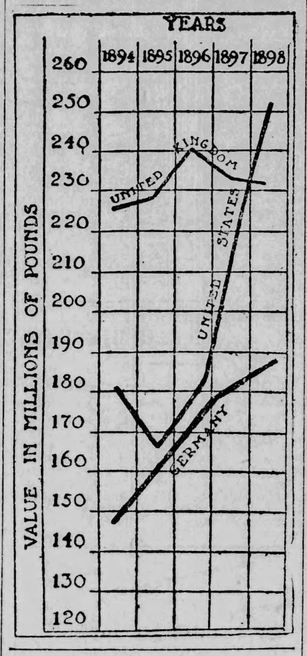
Speaking of clocks, what is the use of adhering to the old, fourteenth century scheme of a circular face with two pointers to show hour and minute? It is clumsy and inadequate. The twentieth century clock should show the hour and minute in plain figures, after the manner of a fare register in a street car. No face, no hands—nothing but bold, black figures, easily read, showing the exact time, and changing each minute—for example, 10:20, 10:21, 10:22, etc. It is a wonder this needed change has not been made long ago. Only the intense conservatism of mankind can account for the retention of the old face and hands.

There is little doubt that the homecoming of Lord Roberts would have been more joyful had things been different in South Africa. There is too much of Grover Cleveland's "pernicious activity" down there.

"WHY ENGLAND IS FALLING BEHIND US."

Elsewhere in this issue we give a very full synopsis of the investigations made in the United States by an English industrial expert sent over by Cassier's Magazine to investigate the decadence of England's trade supremacy. It is entitled, "Why England Is Falling Behind Us."

The annexed diagram shows clearly the trend of the trade of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the United States and of Germany, from 1894 to 1898. The official figures are lacking since then, but the tremendous upward movement in the trade of the two latter nations, and the decline of that of Great Britain, has continued.



The column on the left is the total trade in millions of pounds sterling; and a rough approximation to the value in dollars may be found by multiplying the figures by five.

The trade of the United States, it will be noted, dropped sharply from July 1, 1894, to the same time in 1895, and then started upward. Near the close of 1896—from the date of the Presidential election, in fact—it took a still more decided vertical movement, and rose from 167 million pounds—$835,000,000—to 252 million pounds, or $1,260,000,000, by July 1, 1898. The declension of British trade of British trade is clearly marked, but does not correspond with the increase of American trade, of course—for the period covered was one of general prosperity, and the consuming power of the people was greatly increased. Of this new trade, it will be seen we obtained the lion's share.

The work of the expert was to ascertain the reasons for this. By all means read the article in which his conclusions are summarized. They cannot be boiled into a sentence or two. In general terms, the finding is that the manufactured articles of commerce in which the United States is making inroads upon British trade are those which are produced by automatic or semi-automatic machines; so that, in spite of a wage-scale, which the writer admits to be double that paid in Great Britain, through the use of machinery to which her workshops are still strangers, we can produce these articles more cheaply than she. To this may be added the greater intelligence, higher degree of education, a more mental alertness, of the Yankee workmen.

These things are giving us trade supremacy over the world in such articles. When it comes to goods in which the wages of the workman is the controlling factor in cost of production, we can not as yet compete. We must wait the progress of invention, which will in time furnish the machinery which will produce such goods on competitive terms. Today our most dangerous rival is not England but Germany; and the latter is so because her manufacturers have adopted American machinery and methods, while her workmen have the advantage of a far more perfect system of technical education than ours. We must improve in this regard, or Germany will wrest our laurels from us.

A MOSQUITO WAR.

Governor General Wood, of Cuba, will wage unrelenting war against mosquitoes so long as he is in power, and has American troops to carry on the operations. Scientific investigation has proved that malaria is propagated by these insect pests. The plasmodium of that disease is in their blood, and when such a mosquito bites you, it is transferred to your own circulation, and an attack of malarial fever follows.

General Wood's plans are both preventive and destructive. The use of mosquito bars in all barracks and hospitals is rendered imperative, and in field service where practicable. This is the preventive treatment. And a war of extermination is to be carried on against the "wigglers," in stagnant pools, from which the mosquitoes emerge.

Wherever such pools can be filled up, it is to be done. When this is impracticable, an ounce of coal oil to every 15 square feet of water is to be used every two weeks. The oil spreads in a thin film over the surface, and kills the insects when the "wigglers" rise to the surface that the mosquitoes may emerge. The oil will be used even on water which is used for cooking and drinking. It floats on the surface, and the water for use is drawn from below.

There is no doubt that, were these precautions taken in any mosquito-infested locality, the pests could be largely exterminated, and the percentage of malarial diseases be greatly reduced. The warfare of science upon germ-propagated diseases is commencing in earnest, and it is to be hoped the present century will see many of them robbed of their terrors.

Secretary Root will probably go to the Philippines in the spring, at the President's request, to study conditions there, as he did in Cuba. The plan is an excellent one, for the secretary has a remarkably level head.

Mr. Bryan will see to it that Democracy is not Clevelandized, if he can prevent it.

THE OLMSTEAD RESOLUTION.

When the Republican party in Congress, or a Republican administration, proposes to make some forward step, the favorite Democratic cry is "Unconstitutional!" It has always been so since the beginning of the great slavery agitation. So it is a novel experience to have the Democrats solidly arrayed against a resolution which looks to the carrying out of an express mandate of the constitution—a provision which says Congress "shall." Democratic reverence for the constitution vanishes like dew before a July sun when the enforcement of a plain constitutional provision would operate against the party.

The Fourteenth amendment to the constitution provides that when any state shall deny the right of suffrage to any males over 21 years of age, who are citizens of the United States, the basis of its representation in Congress SHALL be reduced in the proportion that the number of persons so denied bears to the total number of male citizens over 21 years old.

On Jan. 3 the house had before it the Hopkins reapportionment bill. Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the committee on census to report to the house in what states the right to vote is abridged, and the proportion which such number bears to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age or over.

The mandate of the constitution cannot be carried out unless such information is in possession of Congress. But the Democrats lined up solidly against it. They thus take the position that an imperative provision of the constitution shall not be carried out. To put it another way, they propose to violate the fundamental law of the land. After some filibustering, an adjournment was taken.

The course does not end the matter. There was a very light attendance at the time, it being the first day's session after the holiday adjournment. The question is one that must be met, for the requirement of the constitution is so plain there can be no quibbling, no evasion. The southern whites declare they do not dare allow the negroes to vote, and are restricting the suffrage by amendments to their state constitutions, so worded as to exclude a majority of negroes from the suffrage. By what claim of right or justice do they assume, then, to avoid the plain constitutional penalty for any abridgment of manhood suffrage? They have their choice—full suffrage with full representation, or reduced suffrage with less representation. Take your choice, gentlemen! You cannot eat your cake and have it, too.

A FINANCIAL CONTRAST.

The financial tables are turned with a vengeance as between New York and London. The Bank of England has raised its discount rate to 5 per cent. Considering the fact that 2 per cent was the rate for two years not long ago, the present rate corresponds to a 10 per cent rate on mercantile paper in New York. Immense borrowings on the market at the close of December is the immediate cause assigned for the advance; but money has gradually been growing tighter for some time.

In strong contrast to the London stringency is the ease in the New York money market, where call loans closed Friday at 4 1-2 per cent, and time loans at 4 3-4 to 5 1-2. The banks have ample resources, and as fully $150,000,000 will be distributed in interest and dividends during January, the indication is for lower rates rather than higher. And this ease is not confined to New York, but is reflected in all the other cities of the country. Money is everywhere so plentiful that the tendency is strong for the surplusage to drift to New York to find employment.

The reasons why money is plenty here are not far to seek. We have added $75,000,000 of newly-mined gold to our stock, and the money in circulation has increased $175,000,000 during the year. The trade balance in our favor has been over $600,000,000. This has not come back to us in the form of gold imports, because the men to whom it belongs can loan it at better interest rates abroad than here. Should conditions be reversed, and interest rates in New York become higher than in London and other European financial centers, this money would be brought back for employment here.

GALVESTON ALL RIGHT.

The New Year's number of the Galveston News gives a synopsis of the trade of that port for the year 1900. It is a pleasure to find from this that the great hurricane of September last did not permanently injure the commercial interests of the city. The last three months of 1900 show an increase in the value of exports over the corresponding months of the previous year.

The fact that Galveston is the most accessible and economical port for a great traffic has proved her salvation. Had it been otherwise, the disaster would have spelled ruin to her as a commercial emporium. But she is the national outlet for an enormous area in the great Southwest, and the return trade is of vast proportions. The city is recovering rapidly from the effects of the storm, the financies of her business men are on a sound basis, and she entered the new century with her roseate prospects undimmed.

MANCHURIA.

Russia and China have made an agreement by which the former is given a practical protectorate over the Chinese province of Manchuria. This adds another element of complexity to the problem in China. This agreement practically makes Manchuria a Russian dependency, as the powers granted are far beyond those which would constitute a simple protectorate.

This step is wholly inconsistent with the assurances given by Russia that she had no territorial designs upon China, and would withdraw her troops from Manchuria as soon as peace negotiations are completed. Russian diplomacy has taken advantage of the fact that England's hands are tied by the South African war to make a grab. Will Germany and England submit to being tricked?

Maine will send Mr. Frye to the United States Senate for another term without opposition. Mr. Frye is a valuable public servant, and Maine honors herself and the country by returning him.

Japan and the United States are the only nations whose troops in China conducted themselves in a manner worthy of a Christian nation—and Japan is not Christian.

McKINLEY'S ELECTION NEXT MONDAY.

Had the plan of the electoral college worked as the framers of the constitution supposed and intended, the nation would be in as feverish a state of expectation at this time as it was in the few days immediately preceding the election of November 6 last. As it is, however, the meeting of the Presidential electors in each state, to formally ratify the choice of the people two months ago, creates not a ripple of excitement, nor even of popular interest.

The intent of the constitutional provision was that each state should choose its electors, without reference to any particular candidate. The electors were then to meet on the second Monday of January and vote by ballot for President and Vice President. The fathers apparently imagined that the discussion as to the proper persons for these exalted offices would not begin until after the electors were chosen and would be confined to these gentlemen; that the people at large would interest themselves only in electing representative citizens for electors, and leave it to the judgment of the latter to choose the chief magistrate and his alternate.

But the people perversely took a much deeper interest in the personality of the candidates for these two offices than in that of the electors. After a few campaigns, party national conventions made nominations for President and Vice President, and the duties of the electors chosen became purely ministerial. Since then they merely carry out the party will as to the nominees. Popular interest centers in the November choice of electors, because whichever party elects a majority of these, thereby elects its regularly-nominated candidates for these two high offices.

Of course, the electors may disregard their party obligations and vote for entirely different men than those nominated. They have full authority under the constitution to vote for whom they please. But no honorable man would accept a party nomination for Presidential elector unless he intended to carry out the party will, if elected, by voting for its candidates for President and Vice President. No elector has ever violated this tacit obligation of honor.

Of course, should the party candidate die between the November election and the meeting of the electors in January, the electors of that party would be free to vote as they might choose. This has happened but once—in 1872, in the case of Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate. The Democratic electors scattered their votes for President among Thomas A. Hendricks, B. Gratz Brown, Charles J. Jenkins and David Davis. It made no difference, however, as the Republican electors were in the majority, and the choice of General Grant for a second term was a foregone conclusion. Should the majority candidate pass away, the action of the electors would be of absorbing interest. It is hard to say what steps would be taken to unify the electors of the party upon one candidate.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

The death of Ignatius Donnelly removes an unique figure from American politics and literature. Fairly educated, a powerful thinker, a forcible orator, he was, however, dominated by his imagination more than by logic. In politics he ran the gamut of all the parties, ending with the Populists. In literature, the hypothetical and imaginary had the strongest attraction for his genius.

His first successful published work, Atlantis, was an attempt to demonstrate that there once existed in the Atlantic ocean, opposite the straits of Gibraltar, a large island which afterward sunk beneath the waves. He supported this old tale of Greek mythology with most ingenious arguments, and thousands of people look upon his hypothesis as fairly proved. Had Mr. Donnelly been a man of true scientific method, he would have known that the bed of the Atlantic has been fully charted, and that the portion under discussion is simply a great trough, with no evidence whatever that it is a sunken continent. The evidence is all to the contrary.

His next book to create a stir was Ragnarok, in which he maintained that the drift deposits of the northern hemisphere are the remains of a comet which struck the earth. But the hypothesis which attracted much attention was his alleged discovery of a cipher in Shakespeare's works, which proved them to be written by Lord Bacon. This theory was originally broached a half century ago by Miss Delia Bacon, who afterward died in a madhouse. Since her day, this wild hypothesis has had many supporters, Mr. Donnelly being the latest and most ingenious. His bent of mind was toward the theoretical and visionary, and though he was a man of great mental powers he was dominated by the erratic and unfounded, and hence will leave no permanent impress upon American literature.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Danish West Indies lie next east of Porto Rico, and consist of three islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, with a total area of about 220 square miles and a population of 33,000. Taeir chief products are coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo and rum. Denmark is tired of their possession, as they are not profitable to her, and has offered them to the United States for $3,240,000.

If we propose to maintain the Monroe doctrine, we are then morally bound to take these islands. Denmark wishes to get rid of them, but if Germany, or France, or England, or any other European power should attempt to take them, the United States would object, as it would not be in accord with the Monroe doctrine. No great European power would want them except as a naval base, and no one else would want them; and as we can not let Denmark dispose of them, it is our duty to take them ourselves.

The farthest island is 65 miles from Porto Rico, and the nearest 38 miles. They could be governed as part of that island without difficulty, and would be profitable to us, as we have already the bulk of their trade, while Denmark gets practically none of it. The Senate should ratify the treaty. Even if the islands were of no value in a commercial way, they are worth the price to us to prevent any European nation from establishing a naval base there—which would not be desirable, especially when the Nicaragua canal is built.

Anti-Bryan Democrats of Illinois are preparing to capture the Democratic machinery in that state. Here in Ohio the anti-Bryanites will have everything their own way. The Democrats of this state want no more of Bryan.

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

The relations between the United States and Venezuela are reported as being strained, but the matter is one which should, and probably will, be settled without difficulty. It is apparently nothing but the question of the proper interpretation of a contract, dating back to 1895, by which the Venezuelan government granted to a New York company a concession to work the pitch lakes in the department of Bermudez, which lies between the Orinoco river and the Caribbean sea, and the Manamo and Unare rivers.

This corporation is the New York and Bermudez company, which is a branch of the National Asphalt company. Recently Venezuela granted a concession to the Felicidad company, an American corporation, a concession to work Lake Felicidad, another pitch deposit in the same department. The New York company demurred, claiming its concession covers all the pitch deposits in the entire department; and the case was taken into the Venezuelan courts.

Before a decision was reached, the government attempted by force to put the Felicidad company into possession of its concession, United States Minister Loomis warned the government to take no steps until the case was settled by the courts or some other peaceful means; and the Hartford and Buffalo training ships, with the gunboat Scorpion, are now at La Guayra, the port of Caraeas, to give his demand potency.

It is simply a quarrel between two American corporations—one to maintain a monopoly, the other to break it. That question, however, does not enter into the settlement. The legal question is whether the grant to the first company covered all the pitch lakes in the department of Bermudez. The matter can and should be settled without trouble. The right to dig asphalt from a lake is not a matter to go to war over.

IMMIGRATION.

The total immigration to the United States from Europe during the calendar year 1900 was 369,573, an increase of 90,727 over the previous year—which had the largest number since 1892. The bulk of these immigrants was of an undesirable class. The most numerous—one-eighth of the whole—were Russian Jews, and the remainder was largely made up of Italians and Austrians—the latter including Huns, Slavs, Croatians, Magyars and Poles. There was a marked falling off of Irish, Germans and Scandinavians.

The undesirability of the class of immigrants which is now coming lies in the fact that they are from the cities. They know nothing of agricultural work, and are utterly unfitted for it. They stay in New York, or drift to other large cities. No wonder the labor problem in our large cities is such a serious one, despite the prosperity of the country at large. That problem is one that must be solved through restriction of immigration. There is no other solution avaoilable.

The invasion of Cape Colony by different Boer commandoes has not been followed by any uprising of the Dutch residents, as was expected. The Cape Dutch warmly sympathized with the Boers, but they had the discretion not to rebel at the beginning of the war. Why an uprising now, after the defeat of the burghers, and the occupation of the towns and railways of the two Boer republics, was expected, one cannot see. The British authorities were extremely uneasy, however, and evidently feared that a renewal of the war was imminent.

MOORE WRITES AN ALMANAC

Chief of the United States Weather Bureau Issues Really Scientific One.

Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, has written and compiled an almanac which is for sale by The Blade, as will be seen by a notice in the Publishers' Column, fifth page. Professor Moore was for several years the weather forecaster in Chicago. The book is entitled, "Moore's Meteorological Almanac and Weather Guide." It is issued for "the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health-seeker and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting." It is crammed full of information about everything connected with the weather and meteorlogical phenomena. Besides the treatment of the ordinary strictly meteorlogical subjects, there are all kinds of related affairs treated, from the proper composition of weather kite strings to safe temperature and the best packing for shipping perishable goods.

PROFESSOR WILLIS L. MOORE.

One of the best things in the almanac is the broadside which the author fires into the quacks, fakirs and charlatans who attract great public attention occasionally by their long-range weather predictions, in which they profess to forecast the weather for months or a year or two ahead.

Considerable space is devoted to entertaining and instructive matter regarding storms, floods and lightning. All disasters are listed by states, with the accompanying life and financial loss. In the course of the discussion on lightning the writers destroys the old superstition in regard to the protection afforded by the feather bed and trees.

Many interesting things are told in regard to the temperature of this country and the world. The coldest and hottest places on earth receive attention.

About the highest temperature, according to the almanac, which has ever been recorded in the United States was taken in July, 1887, at Mammoth Tank, in the Colorado desert, when the mercury rose to 128 degrees. Havre, Mont., seems to be the point where the lowest temperature in the country has been taken. There the mercury gets down to 45 and 50 degrees below zero every winter, and in February, 1887, it was down to 55.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY

In South Carolina the state is the saloon keeper. It buys beer, whisky and other intoxicants and sells them to the people. The manufacture of such drinkables is prohibited by law. Every saloon keeper, or, more properly, every dispenser of wet goods, is an agent of the state, a state official. The state buys all intoxicants and is at the entire expense of selling them, paying rentals and officials.

Whether the plan is a good one is a question for discussion, but the point now to be considered is that of profit. The report of the state dispensary for the year 1900 shows that more than two millions of dollars' worth of liquors was purchased by the state and sold. On this sale the profit to the state was 26 per cent. A very good business proposition.

This gives a fair idea of the enormous profits made by brewers and distillers, profits out of all proportion to those paid in other lines of business. It is little wonder that brewers "stake out" so many saloonkeepers. It does not require a great volume of business to make money. This explains why the traffic can afford to pay a stiff tax and yet carry on business in 659 saloons in a city the size of Toledo.

The Methodist church was bereft of a tower of strength, and the Christian world lost one of its best men in the death of Bishop Ninde.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Cuban Question.

It need scarcely be said that no more important matter can engage the attention of the constitutional convention now in session in Havana than that of defining the future relations between Cuba and the United States. This question is now under consideration in the convention, where a divergence of opinion has made its appearance. One party in the convention is in favor of affirming the Monroe doctrine and resolving to act in all cases in complete accord with the United States. It further proposes to put at the disposal of the United States a portion of the shore of any bay on the north coast and of two bays on the south coast for naval stations, with concessions sufficient for the purposes of defense and sanitation, and to place the island on a war footing to help the United States in case such assistance should be needed. The other party takes the ground that the convention not having been granted legislative powers, cannot arrange the basis of future relations, though, should the Washington authorities desire it, a discussion of the matter should be had. For the present, it is urged, the aspirations of the convention should be directed merely to a consolidation of the people for reconstruction, though a support of the avowed policy of the United States is expressly declared. It is, of course, evident that the first-mentioned policy is that of the active sympathizers with the United States, and it seems to be regarded as likely that it will carry the day in the convention.

Put in a Box.

Senator Carter put Senator Wellington in a box on Friday, but the Maryland man slipped out of it, not to his credit, however. Wellington assumed that President McKinley had relinquished sovereignty to a bit of Alaskan territory and thereupon Carter asked him "Do you approve of it?" Wellington replied sharply "I do not." "Then do you approve of a relinquishment of the Philippines?" and the best the Maryland anti-expansionist could answer was: "That is quite a different matter;" but it is not. On the contrary the analogy is so striking it is impressive. We are in Alaska on precisely the same terms we are in the Philippines. But anti-imperialists are nothing if not hopelessly inconsistent.

Australian Federation.

With the beginning of the new year and of the new century the first governor-general of the federated colonies of Australia was sworn into office. The event was celebrated with enthusiastic demonstrations, and in a manner never before witnessed in Australia. It marks the realization of a purpose which has been before the residents of Australia for nearly half a century, for almost fifty years years ago a proposal was made for the establishment of a general assembly to make laws in relation to intercolonial questions. The question of federation has been mooted several times since then, and the proposition has now been transmuted into accomplished fact. There would seem to be no doubt that the change will give a new impetus to commercial and industrial, as well as political, affairs at the antipodes, and there is every reason to believe that once the conditions which always confront the makers of such a change have been squarely met, and the difficulties inherent in a period of transition have been removed, the federated colonies will make for themselves a history of which the world will take note with sympathetic interest.

Von Ketteler's Murderer.

On the morning of New Year's day a public execution took place in Hatamen street, Pekin, on the spot where Baron Von Ketteler, the German ambassador, was slain. A great crowd was present to witness the decapitation, and German soldiers stood on guard. Yet the man who died the death of a criminal was not an ordinary thug or murderer; he was not even a "Boxer," but a soldier of the imperial Chinese army, who simply acted in obedience to instructions. He was posted in the street on the day of Baron Von Ketteler's death, with strict orders to fire on any foreigner who attempted to pass. And he shot the representative of the German empire, probably with entire ignorance of his identity. The man did what he was told to do by those in authority over him. Was his execution, under the circumstances, an act of justice or of mere revenge? The cruel fate of the unfortunate diplomat was much lamented, and aroused bitter resentment. But what satisfaction is there in wreaking vengeance on an ignorant, irresponsible tool?

Wilhelmina and Henry.

The greatly sentimentalized "lovematch" between Wilhelmina, of Holland, and Henry, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seems likely to be broken off as the result of a row over the settlements. It is even reported that the noble Mecklenburger has left The Hague and gone home in the sulks. Henry is poor and can't afford to keep up the style proper to a prince-consort without assistance. Wilhelmina is rich, but she has no notion of sharing her wealth with Henry. The Hollanders, for all their fondness for their young queen, don't see why she should pay for her husband's keep. Indeed, Wilhelmina isn't especially anxious that they should. She wants parliament to settle $50,000 a year on her, out of which she will support the prince-consort, allowing him what she sees fit. The queen sems to be a decidedly practical, not at all romantic and somewhat selfish young woman.

What We Know of the Universe

Astronomy is the oldest of sciences. For centuries it was chained to astrological superstition, and it has been only since astrology died out that astronomy has been pursued in the true scientific spirit. The primitive astronomers early discovered that the great majority of the stars appeared to occupy exactly the same positions year after year, while a few changed position continually. The latter were called "wanderers:" and that is the meaning of the word planet, now applied to bodies like the earth, which revolve about our sun, and make up the solar system.

Astronomical distances are vast, for space is boundless. Our own system is as but a drop in the ocean of the universe. Light travels 186,000 miles a second, yet it requires eight minutes to reach us from the sun. The outermost planet is Neptune; and, considering his orbit the boundary of our system, its diameter is 6,000 millions of miles—light requiring nine hours to cross this enormous reach of space.

Of course such distances are incomprehensible. No man can realize them. But vast as those of the solar system are, they are insignificant when compared with those that separate us from other points in the visible universe. Our nearest neighbor in space is the star Alpha Centauri, whose light requires three and a half years to reach us. Thousands of other stars are so much further away that the light waves from them which we see to-night were started from them before America was discovered; before Christ was born; before Rome was founded; before the Pyramids were built.

The planets and their moons shine by the reflected light of the sun; but outside of our own system, we can see nothing in the universe except by light which originates in itself. This has been demonstrated by the spectroscope. Every star in the skies, is intensely hot—a ball of glowing fire, like our sun; every nebula is a mass of intensely heated gas or vapor. These stars, being suns like ours, and made up of similar elements—the spectroscope shows that—may have planets, like the earth, for instance, revolving around them; but if so, they are invisible. Our sun is small compared with many in the visible heavens; yet his mass is 750 times that of all the planets combined. Hence it is clear that such tiny globes as the earth or any of its sister planets must be invisible across the mighty spaces that separate our little system for the remainder of the universe.

How many stars are there in the universe? On a clear night, with the unaided eye, you can see a little over 2,000 as separate points of light. As but half of the heavens are in view, the other half being hidden by the earth under our feet, the total number visible in the entire circuit of the sky is between 5,000 and 6,000.

But take a telescope and the number is wondrously increased. With nothing better than a good field-glass, as many as 100,000 become visible. As instruments of higher power are employed, the number of points of light is augmented rapidly; and the great Lick telescope, with its three-foot object glass, brings fully 100 millions of stars into view.

Nor does this magnificent instrument reach the limit. As everyone knows, the sky can now be photographed. The camera is attached to the eyepiece of a telescope, which is kept moving by clock-work, so that it keeps exact pace with the apparent motion of the stars westward; and a photographic negative thus made shows far more stars in any given section of the sky than are visible through the best telescope. In portions of the Milky Way, for instance, the negative is sown so thick with them that there seems no room for even another one. Those who listened to the interesting lecture of Mr. George Stevens recently at the High School auditorium annex, will recall a number of the photographic slides which he exhibited, of which this was true.

These hundreds of millions of stars are not sown throughout space with an regularity. All are familiar with the Milky Way. Its silver haze is made up chiefly of stars too far away to be seen as separate points of light, but the best telescopes so reveal them. Besides these stars there are many nebulae—vast cloud-masses of glowing vapor, which will eventually cool and condense into suns or systems of suns, if the nebular hypothesis of Laplace be true.

The Milky Way is simply the most thickly-starred portion of the universe seen edgewise from within. It was formerly compared in shape to a grindstone with one side cloven; but the later view is that it is an infinitely complicated spiral, whose real shape is excessively difficult to apprehend from our position in it. Madler, the astronomer, in the early part of the last century, conjectured that the entire universe was in motion about some central point, and fixed upon Alcyone, the brightest star in the Pleiades, as the center; but this hypothesis was long ago proved untrue.

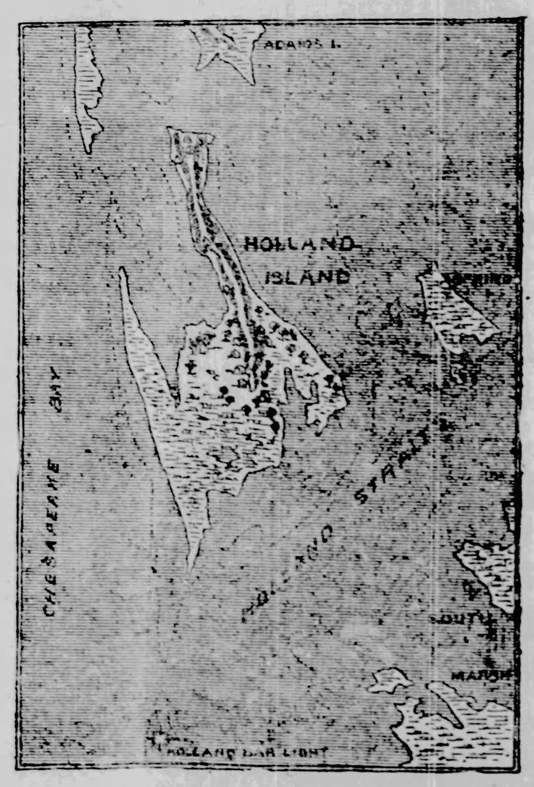
What we do know, however is that every star in the heavens is in motion. Not one of these mighty suns is stationary. Our own sun is traveling through space, taking the earth and the remainder of the planets with it, in the direction of the constellation Hercules, at the rate of about sixteen miles a second. Sirius is flying away from us at the rate of nineteen miles a second, while Arcturus is coming toward us at the headlong speed of sixty miles per second—360 times the speed of the fastest railway train!

But what is beyond the visible universe—beyond the millions of flying suns which science has brought within our ken? Inconceivable as is the space it occupies—it takes light ten thousand years to cross it—there is still space beyond. Is this a mighty void, or does universe follow universe in endless succession throughout eternal space? That is a problem we can never hope to solve.

Modern astronomy has discovered much concerning the universe but nothing that refers to life. The millions of intensely heated suns it has revealed are lifeless. So far the discoveries of astronomy have been disappointing. We know of vastly more stars and get a greater conception of the immensity of space. Astronomy has added simply to our sense of bigness.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HOLLAND ISLAND SINKS LIKE OLD ATLANTIS



Holland Island, in Chesapeake Bay, which years ago played a prominent part in the oyster industry, is fast disappearing. Handsome cottages, erected by prosperous oystermen, were abandoned long ago, and now all that remains of the beautiful island at high tide is a long stretch of ridge, a hundred yards wide. Some six hundred persons still live on this ridge, and school sessions are regulated by the tides. During a very high tide all business is at a standstill and the school is closed.

Much money and labor have been expended by the property owners to combat the terrible action of the swift running tides, but now all seems doomed to destruction.

Dr. Amos Brown, head professor of geology at the University of Pennsylvania, has this to say about the island:

"There may be two causes for this very peculiar disappearance. The fact that islands go out of sight, however, is no new thing, but for one to be swallowed so rapidly is certainly startling. This disappearance may be due to the weight of the island itself. Deep currents are often found in a bay which eat and cut away from below, so that the upper or exposed portion of the island gradually sinks. Especially is this the case where the land is of alluvial formation, and, consequently soft and very yielding.

"A second consideration is that the swift tides of the Chesapeake may be rapidly cutting away the land from the top and sides, but this is a much slower process. I think that the rapidity of disappearance in the case of Holland Island would point to the first cause mentioned, or possibly, to a combination of each. There is no doubt that this island is of alluvial formation, and was once joined to the other islands in the bay lying near. When the rich farms of Virginia and Maryland were in their best condition of cultivation before the war immense quantities of deposit were carried down the Potomac into the bay.

"Most of the islands opposite the mouth of the river were thus built up and sustained against the action of the tide sweeping in. Since the war these farms have not been worked, the land has become baked, and the debris carried down by the rivers is thus checked. The islands receive nothing, therefore, to compensate for the action of the tides and underlying excavations of deep counter currents, and must in time entirely disappear. This island is particularly well situated for the best possible action of the tides. As the tide advances it cuts away on the west, then travels up Holland straits and eats away on the south and east. Coupled with the causes already mentioned, one must not forget that the whole eastern coast line is slowly sinking. This has become already a serious matter to real estate owners on the New Jersey coast. The Pacific coast, on the contrary, is gradually rising."—Philadelphia North American.

Business Outlook Good.

No great amount of activity in general business is ever expected at this season of the year. Immediately following the holiday rush there is usually a slight natural reaction and a quieting down of conditions which gives merchants and manufacturers an opportunity to take stock and balance their accounts. The present is, in fact, a "between seasons" period—too late for much movement in winter goods and too early for the spring trade.

Trade statistics which have come to hand are convincing arguments as to the strides the country has made in the way of industrial development, and the outlook holds out a promise of still greater improvment during the coming year. Reports of earnings in all lines of business continue to make a satisfactory showing, and there never was a time when labor was so fully employed as now. Conditions as a whole are such that trade interests are looking forward to the ensuing year with more than the usual degree of confidence.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

MOORE'S METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE FOR 1901.

This valuable work has been compiled by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington. It is invaluable to the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health seeker, and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. Printed on good paper, large type, and is brim full of valuable information. Order early. Price to Blade readers—20c.

NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 24 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

½ doz. Tea Spoons	$ .75
1 doz. Tea Spoons	1.20
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Spoons	1.75
½ doz Table Spoons	1.30
1 doz. Table Spoons	2.25
½ doz. Dessert Forks	1.00
1 doz. Dessert Forks	1.75
Sugar Spoon	.25
Butter Knife	.30

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch..... $2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches..... 2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general daily use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

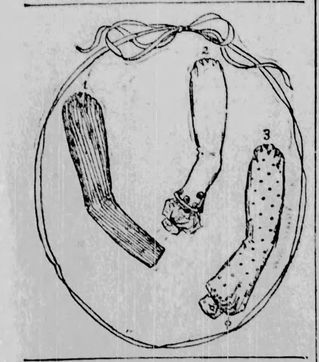
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1958—Three Fashionable Sleeves.

Medium size. Here are the three newest and most fashionable sleeve patterns. No. 1 is a plain coat sleeve, suitable for jackets and tailor waists. No. 2 is the extremely popular lingerie sleeve. It is cut with a fitted lining. This design is



used in all materials, and for all garments, from tea gowns to fur coats. No. 3 is the new shirt waist sleeve. It is somewhat fuller at the shoulder than the summer sleeve and shows the puff effect at the band, which is the "latest."

1953—Livingstone Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measures. A pretty pointed bolero of brown veiling, such as are the rage now, is a feature of this waist. The body of green silk is full at the belt in front. There are under-arm forms and the back has three little plaits at the belt. The entire waist is made over a fitted lining and the sleeves are the two-piece style. The bolero is cut in a square in front and V-shaped at the back of the neck, the green silk blouse showing in the opening. The trimming is of a deep cream lace insertion. A large

bow of black velvet ribbon caught with a gold clasp fastens the bolero at the left.

1962—Nemour Cloak.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A very serviceable garment for a school girl is a long coat. The "Nemour" is for girls of 12, 14 and 16, and for blustering weather or a country place is indispensible. It can be made of lightweight goods and lined, or of double faced cloth. The model given is of blue cravenette lined with silk, and while light, is storm

proof. The coat has an under arm form and one dart; there is also a seam in the middle of the back. A pretty circular triple collar falls over the shoulders, and a high, turn down collar finishes the neck. The coat sleeve has a deep flaring cuff. Deep pointed revers complete a stylish coat.

1957—Three New Collars.

Medium size. Three collars that can be finished and adjusted to any coat are shown here. A round collarless Eton can be fitted with one of these collars

and made serviceable for the present season, or any one of them can be used as a trimming to any plain jacket.

No. 1 is a turnover collar with revers.

No. 2 is a high flaring collar with pointed revers, and is suitable for a cape as well as a coat.

No. 3 shows a plain turnover collar, pretty for open Etons, or coats with blazer effect, or tailor waists.

These collars can be made of any material from lace to fur. Fur, velvet and heavy silk are the best for winter use. If fur is used, the collar should be made and finished before the fur is put on. Fur should be lined with tailors' canvas; cloth, silk and velvet with lighter canvas or crinoline.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1939—Maurice Suit.

Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A new and pretty blouse suit is the "Maurice." It has the fashionable full trousers, fitted at the hips and gathered to a band at the knees. The new blouse has a pointed yoke, front and back, and five narrow tucks

each side of the front. The sleeve is in one piece, with three tucks at the wrist. A rolling collar finishes the neck. Dark-brown corduroy is used for this model, which is given in sizes six, eight, ten and twelve.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

Painesville, O., Jan. 5.—A costly and at the same time extremely amusing accident occurred here yesterday afternoon.

Four men, employes of the Cleveland Window Glass company, were engaged in replacing a plate glass window in a Main street store. They were passing along the sidewalk with two men on each end of the glass, when W. T. Carman, a Leroy farmer, came out of a store directly opposite them. Carmen did not see the glass, evidently thinking there was nothing but the atmosphere before him, and proceeded to walk through it.

The result was a broken $50 pane of glass and an argument in which the whole town gave legal opinions.

A BIG RAILWAY DEAL

The Great Northern Gets Control of the St. Paul --What It Means.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The Chronicle says to-day:

President Albert J. Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, yesterday sold his 20,000 shares of stock in the road, thereby confirming, beyond question, the report that the St. Paul had been acquired by the Great Northern interests.

The line has passed into the control of J. J. Hill, J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. The great transcontinental system for which these giants have been bending their energies for months is now in sight.

To-day Mr. Earling enjoys the singular distinction of being president and general manager of a company in which he does not own a single share of stock. He has made a profit of $840,000 on his stock, and does not know whether he is to be retained in an official capacity by the new management.

James J. Hill will enter the directory of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road in a few days, and within a month it will be part of a continuous line, under one control, from New York city to Seattle. The Baltimore & Ohio road may be the eastern link.

Mr. Earling's sale of his stock to the triumvirate of railroad magnates and capitalists sets the seal of certainty upon the scheme which, up to last night, was only a rumor, a fair speculation upon certain well defined developments.

The details of the consolidation have not been given to the public. They are withheld until the reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is perfected, and the men who are directing the gigantic consolidation have evaded confirming the reports of their operations.

Under the stress of the heavy purchases being made by the syndicate the stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul advanced yesterday from $145.62 to $152.25 a share. Brokers were overwhelmed with buying orders, and as it became apparent that they were coming from men on the inside of the deal the speculative element took a hand in running up the price and the short interests were squeezed to the wall.

The big purchases made by Hill and his supporters did not figure in the market transactions. They were made outside the exchanges and in direct dealing with the holders.

Earling was not the only big Chicagoan to part with his stock. Marshall Field is reported to have disposed of his stock amounting to $3,000,000. The Alexander Mitchell estate parted with $2,000,000 worth, and the heirs of the late George T. Smith, the eccentric Scotchman, are said to have disposed of $5,000,000 more, the sale having been made through Alexander Geddes, who represents the estate on the directory of the board.

Earling's stock was sold for $3,000,000, going off at $152 a share. The other purchases are said to have been at the same price. Earling bought his stock at $110 a share two years ago, shortly before he became president of the road.

The total purchases made yesterday by the Hill interests are reputed to have been in excess of $15,000,000. When the stock interests discovered that the purchases had been made and the deal about consummated there was a general scramble to get hold of shares.

The speculative price of the stock was buoyed up by the almost positive assurances that as soon as the Hill-Morgan-Rockefeller crowd got control there would be a division among the stockholders of the surplus of $12,000,000 in the treasury of the company, and in the purchase of the Earling, Field, Smith and other stock this proportional value was added to the normal market value.

Hill is credited with having borrowed $28,000,000 as his contribution to the fund for the purchase of the majority interests in the St. Paul line. He denies having negotiated the loan, but admits that the deal is under way.

It has cost the syndicate $30,000,000 to get the controlling interest in common stock. Rockefeller has been credited for some time with owning $5,000,000 of the stock, and Morgan with having $4,000,000 of it in his possession. This would leave $21,000,000 to be purchased, and when Earling's stock was secured yesterday it was said that the majority of the stock was safely in the possession of the syndicate.

The St. Paul line will pass over to the Great Northern under a lease, it is said, whereby the preferred stockholders will be guaranteed 8 per cent common stock 6 per cent for two years and 7 per cent thereafter. Under the lease the general officers of the Great Northern will direct the line from St. Paul to Chicago, and what changes will take place in the consolidated management are impossible to predict.

President Earling is a trained railroad man and his disposal of the stock he owned may place him in a position where his great executive ability will be useful in the directing of the consolidated lines. That Hill will retain the presidency of the Great Northern and its new acquirement is certain. It has been his desire for years to have control of a trans-continental system, and by getting a line into Chicago he opens the way for the Great Northern to become a strong factor in the railroad business of the world.

FRAUD DISCOVERED.

New York, Jan. 2.—For the last fifteen years Harold M. Stratton believed that he was the possessor of a necklace of pearls worth many thousands of dollars. Shortly before Christmas, however, he was undeceived by a heartless expert, who coldly said that the supposed gems were nothing more than a glass composition and valued at about $1.50.

Mr. Stratton is a lumber dealer at No. 130 Pearl street. His home is in Eighty-first street, Bensonhurst. About forty years ago a grandaunt of Mr. Stratton purchased a necklace made of 140 pearls from Tiffany, paying many thousands of dollars for it. Tiffany's books show this even to this day.

In 1885 this necklace, or rather what he believed was the necklace, descended to Harold M. Stratton.

Mr. Stratton said yesterday that he did not think any substitution was made since he came into possession of the necklace.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

QUAY WINS.

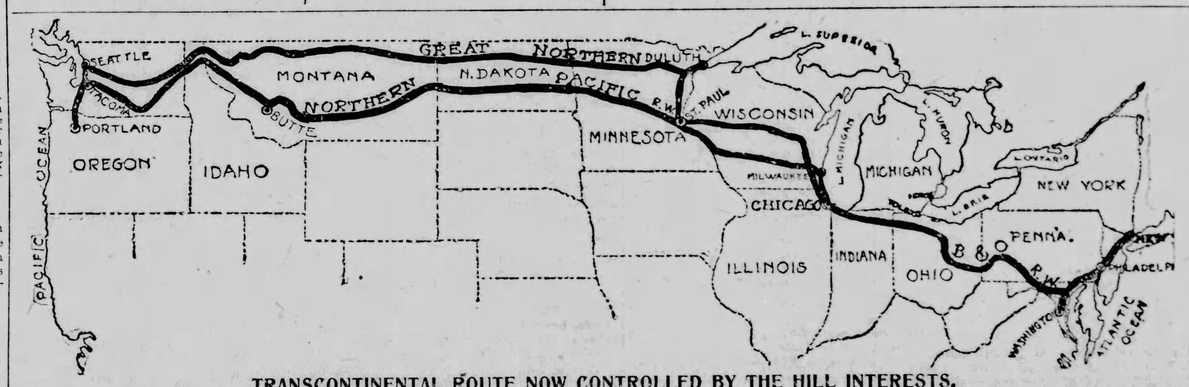
His Adherents Control Both Houses of the Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 2.—Colonel Quay was the unanimous choice of the joint convention of Republican senators and members held last night in the House chamber to nominate a candidate for United States senator. The caucus was attended by 123 legislators, or four less than the number necessary to a choice in the joint convention of the House and Senate which will be held January 16. Among those present were Messrs. Hill and Tiffany, of Susquehanna county, and McPherson, of Adams, who absented themselves Monday night from the House caucus and voted with the

HON. M. S. QUAY.

Democrats in the House yesterday for General Koontz for speaker. Mr. Beaver, of Juniata, who voted with the stalwarts for Marshall for speaker, was present, but did not answer to his name. It was stated that he will abide by the caucus. Thompson, of Centre, and Haldeman, of Montgomery, who are detained at home by illness, were pledged by their colleagues to Mr. Quay. This apparently gives Mr. Quay 126 of the 127 necessary to a choice. The other absentees voted with the Democrats on the organization of the House and are classed as Anti-Quay Republicans. Speeches were made nominating Mr. Quay, Congressman John Dalzell and Judge John G. Stewart.

On the balloting Mr. Quay received



TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE NOW CONTROLLED BY THE HILL INTERESTS.

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IN THREE CENTURIES.

Marion, O., Jan. 2.—Andrew McNeff, who is to-day living in the third century, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth at La-Rue, Monday evening and Tuesday of last week.

Mr. McNeff was born on December 25, 1800, in County Carin, Ireland, and married at the age of twenty-three. Twelve years later he emigrated to this country

ANDREW M'NEFF
He Is Now Living in the Third Century.

with his wife and a couple of children. Mr. McNeff is hale and hearty, and was not hampered in the enjoyments of the celebration by the infirmities which might be expected in a man of his years. His eyesight and hearing are excellent, and it has never been necessary for him to be attended by anyone.

pulse running up to 103. That was the beginning of the end.

Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. Those at his bedside besides his physician and nurses, were his wife, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden-Armour, and Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The millionaire retained consciousness until within an hour of his death.

During the day he had realized that death was near. To those around him he had said:

"I know I am very sick, and am ready for death when it comes."

Soon after luncheon, and just before the physician forbade his talking more, Mr. Armour in feeble tones said that he would like to hear the Lord's prayer read.

One of the trained nurses who had been attending him drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had

PHIL D. ARMOUR.

asked. It was read sentence by sentence and each was repeated by Mr. Armour. When the "Amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke except feeble farewells to his family a little later.

Mr. Armour's death came after two years of illness, during which time he visited German baths, passed the cold months in southern California and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained.

After the death of Philip D. Armour, jr., the vast interests of Armour and Company, which had been carried on as a co-partnership, were incorporated under the old name of Armour and Company. This was to provide greater stability in case of death, and made no change in the ownership of the properties. Some years before, the grain department had been incorporated under the title of the Armour Elevating Company. The death of Simeon R. Armour at Kansas City, in March, 1899, caused no particular change in the Armour interests there, as they were operated as a stock company.

So carefully had the plans for the future been made that the death of Mr. Armour will have little effect on the outward working of the great enterprises with which he had been so closely identified. It is believed all the Armour properties will be held intact until the grandchildren come into their own.

Estimates of Mr. Armour's own estate run from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000. This of course does not include the $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 owned by the younger members of the family. For years every enterprise he was interested in has been making immense profits. His holdings of stock have all advanced largely during the last three years.

Philip D. Armour, who was in his 69th year, made his own life on lines of unique and wholly original with himself.

From a not over-rich Oneida county, N. Y., farm to the position of paying more freight and controlling more provisions than any other man in the world, were the two extremes of his life.

The ancestoral Armours were Connecticut people, but Philip Armour was not born until after the family had moved to Stockbridge, Oneida county, N. Y. His birth date was May 16, 1832.

The California gold fever struck western New York in 1849, and young Armour was the first in Stockbridge to determine to visit the Pacific coast. He obtained the permission of his parents and at the age of 17 started, having three or four companions from the same neighborhood. The almost incredible part of it was that the party walked nearly the entire distance from New York to California.

Mr. Armour married Miss Malvina Belle Ogden, daughter of Jonathan Ogden, of Cincinnati, in October, 1868. They have had two children—Philip D. Armour, jr., who died a year ago, and J. Ogden Armour, who seems destined by character, training and circumstances to succeed his father as the head of the Armour house.

Of the five brothers who have been identified with the upbuilding of the Armour enterprises, Herman O. Armour, who went to New York in 1871, to look after the New York interests of the co-partnership, is the only survivor.

Joseph F. Armour, who came to Chicago in 1863, and gave his attention to the supervision of the packing business, died several years ago.

Simon B. Armour, who for many years directed the Kansas City packing business, died in March, 1899.

Andrew Watson Armour, who managed the banking interests of the Armours in Kansas City, died in 1893.

The commercial sense, which always predominated in his life, indicated its presence as soon as he saw the gold fields of California. He made money from the start, and at the end of six years he returned home with a fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet life of his native town he came west again, and together with a brother-in-law established a large wholesale grocery house in Milwaukee. This venture was also successful, and in a year's time he purchased the largest grain elevator in Milwaukee. This led to more elevator and railroad stock. In 1886 he came to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago branch of a New York packing establishment. The result was that the Chicago house ceased to be a branch, and the west gained the largest packing and provision plant in the world.

The property interests for which Mr. Armour stood are estimated at $150,000,000. His personal share of this property is variously estimated at from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

In works of charity Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armour Institute, to which but a short time ago he gave $750,000 in one remembrance. Asked once what he considered his best paying investment, he replied, "The Armour Institute."

The institute to-day represents an investment on the part of Mr. Armour and his brother Joseph of $2,750,000, and a yearly expense for maintenance of $100,000

As the owner of an important system of grain elevators, and as a heavy investor in the grain products of the middle and western states, Mr. Armour was an important factor in the grain markets of the world.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofulous condition. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Joined the Democrats.

Denver, Col., Jan. 2.—All the Populist members of the state senate, eight in number, entered the caucus of the Democratic members yesterday and announced their intention to join the Democratic party.

Talk About It

That's always the way with our Hair Vigor. When persons use it they are always so highly pleased with it that they tell their friends about it.

If your hair is short, too thin, splits at the ends, is rough, or is falling out, our Hair Vigor will perfectly satisfy you.

If your hair is just a little gray, or perfectly white, Ayer's Hair Vigor will bring back to it all the dark, rich color it had years and years ago.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair.

ARMOUR DEAD.

The Chicago Millionaire Passed Away—Sketch of a Busy Life.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire, head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his nome, died at his home, 2115 Prairie avenue, at 5:45 o'clock last evening.

A muscular affection of the heart, known to the medical profession as myocarditis, was the immediate couse of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his

PHIL D. ARMOUR.

Kruger Coming Here.

Brussels, Jan. 2.—Replying to an address from the American Boer committee, Mr. Kruger expresses a desire to visit the United States, but said he must postpone the visit on account of the affection of the eyes from which he is suffering.

$936 SALARY PER YEAR PAYABLE WEEKLY.

For capable, reliable persons in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; $3 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Sat. and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 332 Chestnut Street, PHILADA.

The New Toledo Blade Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and worn out ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

SALT OF SODIUM Which Restores Bodily Vigor in the Aged--Case in New York.

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles FREE. DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 78, Kansas City, Mo.

New York, Jan. 2.—Abram S. Hewitt, ex-mayor of New York city, who begins the present century in good health, although in his 70th year, owes much of his bodily vigor to an elixir of life which a French physician found for him in a salt of sodium. Researches made by Professors Loeb and Lingle, of the University of Chicago, which indicate that salt (chloride of sodium) stimulates the heart, if, indeed, it does not produce cardiac action, have attracted much attention abroad. The French physicians have for several years been using phosphate of sodium, and especially the glycero phosphate of sodium, to awaken the slumbering vitalities. They contend that in rare cases the glycero phosphate does more than stimulate. It even increases strength. Mr. Hewitt has been so greatly benefited by the use of glycero phosphate of sodium that his physician declares he has practically obtained a new hold on life.

Mr. Hewitt when seen at his home said that he did not care to discuss the matter. He admitted, however, that he had taken the salt of sodium under the advice of a physician, although he declined to say whether or not the remedy had been of benefit to him.

He thought the matter was of too personal a nature to discuss and did not believe that anything he might say would be of any scientific value. He continued:

"Suppose the remedy had been of any use in any case, might it not be found that in the case of the next man it would be absolutely useless? It is not proper for me to recommend any remedy. No patient should do that. If I should express my opinion upon this subject I should be deluged with letters. There is no such thing as a 'cure all.' All that can be said is that I took the remedy under the advice of a physician. The recommending of any remedy as a panacea begets quackery and nostrums. If the public wishes to learn of the value of the salt as a remedy my physician could give information of scientific value."

Mr. Hewitt's New York physician, who would not permit the use of his name, said Mr. Hewitt had practically gained a new hold on life by the use of glycero phosphate of sodium. He said it was, however, a queer case, as in many instances the salt had proved to be of no value whatever. He continued:

"Mr. Hewitt was suffering from general weakness in 1897. He had no organic trouble. He had been an exceedingly active man, and he felt that he ought to be able to walk better, for he could at that time get about only with great difficulty. He did not have as good an appetite as he thought he should.

"He went to Paris, and there met Dr. Robart, a French physician, who became much interested in him. The French physician prescribed the subcutaneous injections of the glycero phosphate of sodium. The treatment was made while Mr. Hewitt was in Paris and he was surprisingly benefited. He gained in strength and appetite. He now experiences no difficulty in walking and has a good appetite. He is able to accomplish much mental work. I think Mr. Hewitt is now much stronger than he ever would have been had he not taken the treatment.

"The salt is useful, I think, on account of the phosphorus it contains. It is one of the ingredients of Brown-Sequard's elixir of life, and, in fact, the only one which is efficacious. When the French physician introduced his animal extracts, which were supposed to have marvelous effects, it was found by analysis that they contained a large quantity of phosphorous combined in the salt of sodium."

LADIES' Monthly Regulator. Quick relief. No more anxiety. Our infallible remedy will not disappoint you. It is positive and harmless in its action. Price $2.00. THE WOMEN'S SAFETY DRUG CO., Suite 503, 67 Clark Street, Chicago.

FREE TO LADIES by mail, in plain wrapper, a sure and safe monthly relief. Never fails. Sent FREE. Mrs. E. Moore, P. O. Box 1, Milwaukee, Wis.

POTATOES $1.20 PER BBL. Seed potatoes, clovers, grasses and farm seeds; prices low. Big farm and vegetable seed catalog free to intending buyers. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, Wis.

LET US START YOU $20 to $40 Weekly and Expenses. RENARD WORKER AT HOME. Our agents and salesmen made over $600,000.00 last year supplying the enormous demand for our famous Crawford Cabinet and 40 other leading grades. Wonderful seller. No experience or Cash required. Write for terms. Sample Outfit, Photos, Etc. FREE. World Mfg. Co., 6 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.

FRANK JAMES.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—Frank James, the former bandit and brother of Jesse James, is a candidate for doorkeeper of the house of representatives in the Missouri legislature. He claims that he will be elected. "I have more as many votes as any other candidate," says James, "and no combination can beat me."

This estimate of his own strength may be very encouraging to the old train robber, but there is a strong movement here against him. While it is not desired to discourage him from lawful and praiseworthy ambitions, a good many people think that it would be a disgrace to the state to allow the former robber to hold office in the most numerous branch of its legislature. James, it is asserted, will be eliminated from the contest.

Frank James has been living in this city for upward of ten years. After the killing of his brother by "Bob" Ford, for the $10,000 reward offered by Governor Crittenden, Frank was allowed to re-

FRANK JAMES

and his past heinous offenses were condoned and remain unpunished to this day. He drifted to St. Louis and was given a job as ticket taker in a local theater. Being a good horseman he was also hired in the capacity of starter at the race track. Everybody has encouraged him in his efforts to become a useful citizen and leave off holding up trains.

But Frank, however "popular" he may think himself, will hardly find that a man of his record will be regarded as an ornament at the door of the house of representatives. This, at least, is the opinion of prominent and influential men in this city.

Don't Sustain Her.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 2.—At the regular meeting of the Evangelical ministers of Wichita, held here, a resolution commending the action of Mrs. Carrie Nation in smashing saloon furniture was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

VILLAGE PHILOSOPHY.

When winter's chilly blasts have come
And earth is bedecked with snow,
And dangerous microbes freeze and go,
Don't walk about a-lookin' glum
Because the weather's cold and drear—
But be a thankin' old dame Natur'
For drivin' off the serenader.

When hot the sun shines o'er the earth
And Nature smiles on man's abode,
And puddles dry up in the road;
Don't sit about devoid of mirth
Because the atmosphere is warm,
But smile—and you will have good reason—
You don't need coal to keep from freezin'.

When Sol has passed beneath a cloud
And eager crops absorb the rain,
And empty cistern fill again;
Don't sit about and groan aloud
Because the day's a little damp—
For your tired system it's a blessin'—
You've found a model day for restin'.

The Light Is In the Future

EMILY S. BOUTON.

We are now living in the twentieth century!

We have entered the new cycle. The past is passed!

We have not yet gone so far away from the birthday of the New Time as to cease questioning the century which is so rapidly receding of its accomplishment. The answer holds us breathless, more especially when it includes something beyond the purely material. Here is a paragraph from Lilian Whiting which is well worth considering, because of the thought continued in the last part:

"The general aspect of life on earth to-day is largely such as, at the opening of the nineteenth century, man conceived of as existing in the life after death. The present century was past its first quarter before the telegraph was invented. It had passed its middle before the ocean cable came. And its electrical apparatus, by means of which men are lighted, heated and enabled to travel swiftly, is, in its fuller development, almost a matter of the past decade. It was in the winter of 1878 that the Bell telephone was first introduced, experimentally, in London. It is since that time that the phonograph, the graphophone and other appliances have come into service. It is within the past year that wireless telegraphy has illustrated its practical possibilities. That men would go about in carriages without horses, propelled by a force invisible to the eye; that they would send messages through the air; that they would speak to each other across a thousand miles of space, would have been regarded by those living at the opening of the nineteenth century as strange and supernatural possibilities that might obtain in the life after death, but which certainly had no place or part in the present world. But the horizon-line beyond which we have postulated "the spiritual world," constantly advances and humanity moves onward, converting finer and more subtle powers to daily service. This is the result of the more intense and subtle force of all—that of thought. It acts upon the world without; it acts upon character and qualities. It is the great creative power. It can transform the individual world and each and every one. It can annul consequences and overcome results. So much thought, so much power; the two are in direct ratio."

In what is comprehended in the last sentences lies the hope of the future. When the thought is turned in any one direction and held so continuously, it is sure to finally shape itself into a wished-for reality. There is no doubt of it, as a careful study of events will show.

"We are all looking to the time when universal brotherhood shall be an accepted fact in human affairs," writes Charles Johnston, in an article entitled Brotherhood in Business. "We have the first requisite for its development in the desire that it shall prevail. Among thinking people this desire is well nigh universal." He then goes on to show that the trend of evolution is indicated to be towards brotherhood by the new methods of doing business in which a union of forces produces the largest results with the least expenditure of human energy. It is true that the idea of benefit to others has never entered the mind of the promoters, except that it carried a prospect of reward. "Intentionally none of it was altruistic; it was for self." "Yet out of this mass of individual selfish motives," he declares, "an actual universal brotherhood is evolving."

That sounds rarely optimistic perhaps, but it is undoubtedly true, as will be proved as the new century goes onward.

The belief that we are, in a sense, our brother's keeper, grows continually. If this were not so, why all the societies and institutions to help the helpless? Why the strengthening of the idea that an equality of opportunities is a righteous one, and that no human being should be denied the privilege of work enough to supply his necessities?

In one of the Cantons of Switzerland that thought has permeated the people so thoroughly that a society has been formed to see that there is no enforced idleness from lack of opportunity, the latter being created whenever necessary. Out of a fund raised for the purpose materials for different kinds of manufacturing are purchased, and the unemployed are set at work at living wages. The products are then sold, often at cost, back to the laborers, if needed. This, it has been found, is cheaper than the old way, and produces a sense of self respect that brings better citizens.

In this twentieth century, when the larger conception of life which has taken root, governs, even selfishness will recognize the danger that comes from a denial of opportunities to those who only demand what is their right—the means of self dependence.

The nineteenth century man may look over the years in which he made such achievements, regretfully recognizing, too, the mistakes which brought storm and stress and suffering to others, as well as to himself, and then turn his gaze forward, to see the wonders of the future. For that there are wonders to be disclosed, who can doubt? Tesla, the great electrician, hints of discoveries which make those of the past grow pale in their light. Others look forth from their workshops and whisper of things to come that seem beyond possibility.

To gaze forward then, ever forward, is the lesson to be learned. The promise for the future is a glorious one, but its fulfillment will be delayed if the thought is turned to the blunders and the failures of the dead years. This is as true for individuals as nations. Hope will bring inspiration; faith, accomplishment; regret, naught but weakness.

Professor Huxley expressed the right thought in these lines:

Wilt shape a noble life? Then cast
No backward glances to the past.
And what if something still be lost?
Act as new born in all thou dost.
What each day wills, that shalt thou ask;
Each day will tell its proper task;
What others do, that shalt thou prize,
In thine own work thy guerdon lies.
This above all: hate none. The rest—
Leave it to God. He knoweth best.

The Cozy Corner:

Mrs. J. E. Bailey sends the following in answer to a request made in these columns a short time ago:

The earth has many treasures rare
In gems and golden ore;
My heart hath one more precious far—
The ring my mother wore.

I saw it first when I, a child,
Was playing by her side;
She told me then 'twas father's gift
When she became his bride.

I saw it oft in sorrow's hour,
Which marked the after years.
When shining on the soft, white hand
That wiped away my tears.

And O, I saw it once again
When on her dying bed
She lifted up her hands in prayer,
And laid them on my head.

Her dying words of love and faith
I'll cherish evermore,
Within the heart which holds so dear
The ring my mother wore.

"Nixie L." sends these encouraging words to cheer us at the beginning of the New Year and the New Century:

I come hoping that I may write a word that will help some weary, discouraged sister. To such I say, do not be disheartened by the trials and troubles of your life. We know that they must and will come to all, but if we try, we can rise above them, and we never realize how bright our lives can be in spite of perplexities until we make the effort.

What if you cannot have everything you would like? You can think of the blessings you do enjoy. If pain and sickness are yours, remember the comforts that you possess. If your husband is unkind or neglectful, will he be won back to his duty by a scowling face and reproaches uttered in a complaining voice? Better try heaping coals of fire on his head by being just as sweet and kind as you were when a young girl and he your lover, for pleasant words and gentle, loving ways will touch the hardest heart.

Some say, why should the woman do all the being sweet and forbearing? Isn't it a man's duty as well as hers True, it is, but it certainly does not make things better for both to do wrong because one has fallen into error. With a woman it is a question to decide whether she will do her part toward keeping peace in the family, or live in a constant state of wretchedness because her husband has not the good sense to do likewise.

Again, what if we fail sometimes in endeavoring to do right? We can try again. Remember these lines:

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
Ye who are weary of sorrow and sinning
Here is a beautiful thought for you.

Let every woman who reads the Cozy Corner think of this, and feel that she can, and will, make her life worth living regardless of circumstances, and that every victory we gain over adverse circumstances makes the next one easier.

H. M. Vance writes interestingly about birds:

I have been a close observer of birds and their habits all of my life, and think I have made a discovery which will explain the diminution of the number of small ones—a subject that has been widely discussed in our papers and magazines. I ascribe the cause of this to the catbirds and jays.

Observation has proven that these members of the feathered tribe, eat the eggs and young ones of the smaller species. I have seen a jay killed with a partially eaten bird in its mouth. Any one doubting this theory can convince himself by watching the nests of the little birds in the spring. Though it is difficult to catch the robbers in the act of despoiling a nest, it will be seen that the eggs and the young will disappear, while the homes of the jay and the catbirds will be untouched.

The reason why the nests of the English sparrow seem to be explained from the general rule, is because they are such great fighters that even the large birds fear them, and also because they watch their domiciles more closely than any other kind.

If this item could be published in all agricultural papers so that farmers and others interested could know the fact, some arrangements might be made whereby the jays and catbirds could be exterminated and our forests would soon again be filled with the songs of the small warblers.

"Westerner" asks if some one will send more explicit directions for folding the paper frogs given in The Blade of May 10, 1900. The first folding troubles her.

At the beginning of the year it may be well to repeat for the instruction of our correspondents some rules to be observed in sending matter for publication. All communications must be written with ink and on one side only of the paper, and must be signed with the full name and address of the writer in addition to the name to be published.

There is no "exchange column," and correspondents will please not ask for addresses for private correspondence, or that we publish in this department letters of advertisements.

All letters for the Cozy Corner on any subject of general interest, and inquiries of any kind will be gladly received and answered.

TO MAKE PRETTY THINGS FROM COMMON SALT

In answer to the request for directions for doing "Salt Work," "Bud, W. Va.," sends the following:

In a dish that will hold one gallon, place one cupful of clean, white table-salt and one-half cupful of water. Set this in a larger vessel containing hot water, place on the fire and let it boil. If the salt becomes too thick add a little more water. Dissolve one-half cupful of corn starch in sufficient water to make it about the consistency of sweet cream and stir this into the boiling salt. Stir rapidly until it is as thick as dough for pie crust. Remove from the fire and knead it until there are no streaks of starch to be seen.

Have ready a clean, smooth piece of oil cloth and a clean roller, place a small piece of dough on the cloth and roll it quite thin, using dry starch to prevent from sticking to the cloth or roller. Have the article to be decorated all ready, dampen it with cold water and apply the dough, cut in strips, going carefully over them with the roller to make them stick. Cut more of the dough in leaves and any fancy shapes you wish, and after trimming all surplus dough from the frame, place them on it.

In fastening leaves to a frame do not lay them flat on the surface, but let them be slightly raised in the center and joined to the frame at each end; this will give them a more natural look. When finished let the work stand in a warm place to dry.

If desired, a few drops of dye, or soda, can be mixed with a portion of the starch and salt, to make colored designs.

If it would be of interest to any one, I can send directions for making "Crystal Work," from putty and bits of broken glass. This is more durable than the salt work and when properly done is very beautiful.

The readers of the fancy work department will doubtless be very glad to have these directions.

"Maid M." sends virtually the same instructions as those given above and asks for directions for making feather flowers and sea-foam work.

Among the Christmas gifts that came to one happy little maid this year was a needle book made like all such books, only that it had a dainty little bag fastened at each end of one side. These were each one-half as long as the needle book and were turned so as to meet in the middle of the side to which they were fastened. These bags were to hold scissors, thimble, thread and small bits of fancy work and were very convenient for carrying to "thimble" parties.

If the members of The Blade Fancy Work club will send a description of any thing new they may have seen this year, it will help others to know what to make for future holiday gifts.

FOR LUNCHEONS AND RECEPTIONS

A delicious cake on hand for receptions and for chance callers to whom one wishes to serve light refreshments is a

Chocolate Nut Cake.

Shell and have ready a pound of English walnuts, reserving forty unbroken halves and chop the remaining meats. Cream one cupful of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of butter, add two eggs, one at a time, beat well; stir in alternately, half a cupful of milk and one and a half cupfuls of flour, mixing a level teaspoonful of baking powder to the last half cupful. Bake in two layers and when cool spread with a chocolate icing.

Chocolate Icing.

In a buttered granite kettle cook two ounces of sweet chocolate, three-fourths pound of light brown sugar and a half cupful of new milk to the soft ball stage; add a heaping teaspoonful of butter and flavor with vanilla as soon as it is removed from the stove. To one-third of the icing add the chopped nut meats and stir until cool enough to spread. Put between the layers and spread the remainder of the icing over the top and sides of the cake. Arrange at regular intervals, the unbroken halves of the nuts.

From Good Housekeeping is taken this recipe for

Tomato and Hickory Nut Salad.

Dissolve a box of acidulated gelatine in cold water enough to cover it, using the pink powder that is found in the box. Rub the tomatoes through a sieve, add salt, a pinch of red pepper and the dissolved gelatine. Heat the mixture thoroughly and after cooling add chopped hickory nuts and a little chopped celery. Place in a mold and set in a cold place till firm. When ready to serve cover with the following dressing: Mix one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar and mustard with three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir in three eggs, one at a time and cook in a double boiler. When solid, stir in one pint of stiffly whipped cream, pour over the molded tomato and scatter chopped nuts over it. To serve, place on each plate a crisp lettuce leaf, then a spoonful of salad with more of the dressing if desired.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Surely this is

"A day for kindly remembrance,"

and "a day for family reunion," for with some very welcome new members, we have with us a number of the older ones, who have come to give us some New Year's greetings. In several letters were enclosed little notes which made a very bright Christmas day for the Chaperone.

"Cousin Patsy"—successful teacher that she is—combines a little business with pleasure, and closes her pleasant letter with a brief exercise in arithmetic:

"Dear M. G. R's, I come to extend to you my best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year. It seems so short a time since we first wrote 1900 on our letters, and now the year is gone.

As we look back upon its days, we can all feel that we have had very many blessings to be thankful for, and though there have, of course, been some times that were not all pleasant, we know that they have never been altogether bad.

As the books of 1901 are opened, let us be careful that on the white pages there may be no blots during the year, which we shall see with regret when we stand on the threshold of 1902.

May each day that passes find you doing your best in the sphere in which your lot has been cast, and each striving with renewed zeal to live up to the M. G. R. motto. To each one of you I say: May your joys be added, your sorrows subtracted, blessings multiplied, and cares divided.

"Sunflower Kid" takes advantage of vacation time to bring us a greeting from "Sunny Kansas:"

I am pleased to see so many of the older members returning to the fold. It encourages us to think they are living closer to our motto when they come to "do all the good" they can by giving us the pleasure of their letters. I should like to come oftener, but my "boys and girls" demand all of my time and attention. Besides, I feel that there are others who can fill the space more acceptably.

"Isabel," you misinterpreted my words. I only intended to say that I had done better than you in writing oftener to the column, but then I haven't been getting married, as you have.

By all means, let the M. G. R. "infantry" be fully represented in our circle. We all enjoy the babies, and will be glad to see their pictures, even the old bachelors like myself. I wish you all a very happy New Year.

"Old Bach," from Montana, fears he is forgotten or unknown to the members of the M. G. R., and asks Miss Prudence to introduce him. The older members will certainly remember this friend, in spite of his long absence, while the new ones need but to read his letter to welcome him as a right good M. G. R.:

After greeting Miss Prudence, I will tell you a hunting story. As I live in the Rocky mountains, it is never very difficult to obtain a little fresh meat, if one will take the trouble to hunt for it. About two weeks ago, a party of four went up into the mountains nearly twenty miles from my house, and made their camp. As game does not always winter at the same place, they had three days of hunting before they found anything to recompense them for their hard work. After three more days, however, they came home with a moose weighing 400 pounds, one deer that tipped the scales at 200, and another at 175 pounds. This we counted as very good pay for the time spent, besides the pleasure there is in hunting, and it will also account for my being at the present time so well supplied with moose meat, which is thought to be the choicest of all wild game.

As this occurred so near my home, I cannot, of course, make a very long story of it. Wishing you all a happy New Year, I will say good night.

"Pauline," of the Wonder Column, writes to the Schoolmistress thus:

"Isabel's" boy has a fine head. Why did she not give us his name?

As several others have asked the same question, Miss Prudence will say that he is enrolled on the M. G. R. register as Master Frank A. Loverin, Lowell, Ind.

The lost Christmas letter from "Illi Nois" has been found, and reads thus:

The Christmas I best remember was the first we spent in a new parish, to which my father had been called. We had moved there late in the fall, and everything was scarce and dear, especially fruit, of which we were very fond. The times were hard, and as the people we had left had not been able to pay all they owed my father before our departure and those in the new home were building a new parsonage and had no money to spare for the minister, our prospects for a "Christmas" were very poor, especially as we knew that our parents would not go in debt for anything.

They tried to explain this to us children, and said that unless the balance of the lod salary was sent, as promised, we could not expect to have any presents or an extra dinner on Christmas day. I am sure the brethren did not know how hard up we were, for our parents always tried to make the best of everything, so as to bring no reproach upon the church. I, who was but 8 years old, could not understand this, and cared more for a good dinner than for the church.

We waited until after the last mail on Christmas eve, and then resigned ourselves as best we could to the sad prospect of no presents and a dinner of bread and butter and potatoes.

As we were gathered in the sitting room after supper, no one having the heart to make the lively talk in which we usually indulged, we were startled by a loud knocking at the door, and on opening it, found a large box, which we soon opened.

If this were a fancy sketch, I should tell you how the hamper was filled with all kinds of nice gifts, but as it is a "true story," I will say that it contained a sack of flour, a ham, a bushel of apples and a box of golden honey.

I think I shall never forget how good those apples tasted, nor how I dreamed all night of fried ham and gravy, apple sauce and biscuit, with plenty of honey to eat with them. The next morning my dreams were realized, and my joy was complete when a little schoolmate called and presented me with a new dress like one she had that morning received, and which she had bought for me with her Christmas money. This was the only gift I received that day, and I think that none of the more beautiful ones I have had since have ever given me the same pleasure.

Wishing every one a happy and prosperous New Year, I will say good-bye.

Helen Fae Brown sends this little note, which proves that she has learned to say much in little space:

Dear M. G. R.'s, I have had the pleasure of reading your letters for over a year, and am very much interested in them and in your motto. I would like to become a member of your circle, if you and the Chaperone will give consent.

With this we must close the meeting, regretting that it is necessary to ask "Irma," "Bon Ami" and others to wait until next week's symposium.

Our great tenderness for our boy or our girl not infrequently ensnares us unto greater harshness or most cruel neglect to some other one's boy and some other one's girl. We become so much burdened with our obligations to our homes that we forget the interests and needs of other homes. We become so jealous of the wellbeing and, as we say, future prosperity of our family, that we lose that sensibility to the needs of society without which we become a burden and a blight.—The Faith that Makes Faithful.

THE MYSTERY OF LILIES AND ROSES.

She stood among the roses, the roses,
And the birds were singing so!
Her smile was as true
And the skies were blue,
While her cheeks were all aglow.
She laughed. And her laughter rippled
Like the brook across the way,—
And Cupid was there with his arrow,
And so was I that day.

She lies among the lilies, the lilies,
And the winds are sobbing so!
Yet still she smiles
As in former whiles,
Tho' her cheeks are driven snow.
She sleeps. For the great Death-angel
Has kissed her and wooed her away,—
And ah, but the world is weary,
Weary and dreary to-day.

O mystery of lilies and roses;
Ye both do breathe God's breath!
Speak to my soul
Of the final goal
Where Love shall vanquish Death.
I shall hear. For my spirit is thirsting
For the life that is real and true,
Where Someday with her I may clasp them.
The roses—and lilies, too!
—Virginia Lelia Wentz, in Boston Budget.

AUNT LETTY.

"I don't feel in a trading mood to-day; you'll have to stop when you come along some other time," said Mrs. Churchill to the pedler who stood in the doorway.

At that moment a feeble-looking old woman leaning on a crutch came to the door.

"Do let him come in, Mis' Churchill; maybe he's got something I want."

The pedler seized his opportunity and followed the woman into the sitting room.

"I wish Aunt Letty would stay where she belongs," said Mrs. Churchill, as she went back to the churning. "The idea of her calling the pedler in when she hasn't got a cent in the world to buy anything with. She'll make that man take everything he's got out of his pack to show her and litter the whole sitting room up, and then after all she won't buy anything."

"Aunt Letty never goes anywhere, you know, Mrs. Churchill, and I suppose she takes lots of comfort looking at the different things he has in his pack."

The young girl who spoke was pressing out a white muslin dress on the ironing board.

"It is a sort of diverting, I know, to see the notions and all the other sorts of things that pedler carries, but I wish he had come some other day, when I wasn't so driven with work. Having that new milch cow has brought around the churning and the baking and ironing all in one day. Aunt Letty will hinder him so long that he won't get to tying his pack till noon, and then he'll have to stay to dinner, and I don't want any extra folks to wait on to-day."

The young school teacher of the Dewey district finished pressing her dress and went into the sitting room—she was Mrs. Churchill's boarder. It was just as that lady had said: Aunt Letty had encouraged the pedler to open his pack and the contents were scattered all over the carpet. The old lady was handling a piece of bright pink ribbon. When she saw the school teacher, a sort of apologetic look came over her face, and she said:

"I wasn't goin' to buy any of this ribbon, but I thought I'd like to hold it in my hand a spell. You see, I used to wear pink; folks all said it was my color."

"Cut off a yard of that ribbon, please," the young woman said.

"I should think blue would become you better, Miss Culver."

"This is for you, Aunt Letty. Put it in your bureau drawer and look at it when you're thinking of old times. Is there anything else you would like?

"Well, Miss Culver, I'm all out of needles, and I haven't a spool of thread to my name, and these skeins of worsted—red, yellow, green and blue—they are pretty, now, ain't they?"

The young woman gave the old woman the money to hand to the pedler in payment for the articles she had picked out. "Just as if I bought 'em all with my own money," she whispered to the thoughtful benefactress, as the pedler tied up his pack and went out of the door. He had gotten over the long bit of road to the house in the hollow before Mrs. Churchill blew the dinner horn.

"Well, I never did! To think you bought all those things for Aunt Letty, Miss Culver," Mrs. Churchill said when Aunt Letty had gone to her room to hide the pink ribbon away. "Didn't you see her hands all crippled up with rheumatism? She can't use one of those things."

All that afternoon Aunt Letty sat with a smile on her face, putting one needle after another into the flannel leaves of her needle book, and the skeins of red, yellow, blue and green worsted lying on the work basket with the new spools of thread, looked, as she told Miss Culver, "as if she were alive and doing something in the world once more."

As she sat in the twilight that night she kept handling that yard of pink ribbon; she rolled it up and unrolled it, she tied it in a bow knot and held it up to her throat. She was a young girl again, singing in the old meeting house choir, and right behind her stood Jonas Lambert, playing on the bass viol; and she was walking home from church again through the shower of apple blossoms that fell over their pretty tree-lined path. Then came the day of the wedding, and the beginning of new life in the little white house Jonas had built for them himself.

And later the coming of the little birdies to the warm, loving nest. All that time she was wearing pink—pink muslin dress for Sunday in the beautiful summer time, pink flowers in her bonnets and pink ribbons in her hair. But the twilight deepened into darkness, and she could not see the bright bit of color of the ribbon any more; and then came the black robes, the crape veil and the pall that had enveloped her life for many a year. Mrs. Churchill brought a candle in and set it upon the stand. Somehow, when she saw the workbasket so attractive in its appointments lying on the three legged stand, she felt in a softer mood, and sat down to talk to Aunt Letty.

"I suppose you feel clear beat out to-night, Mis' Churchill," Aunt Letty said.

"Well, I have had a crowding sort of day; everything seemed to come together, and to-night I found five hens wanting to set. Five of them at once, and here, two weeks ago, when I had plenty of eggs to put under them, I couldn't get one of them to stay on the nest. I had to run up to Mrs. White's to get two settings, tired as I was."

"Hens are the contrariest kind of critters, Mis' Churchill. I wish I was as I used to be, and I'd given you a lift; I tell you, Mis' Churchill, it's hard to see folks going 'round spry and strong and turnin' off a heap of work, and you can't do nothing but jest look on and set quiet. Sometimes I think its takes more of God's grace to keep patient a sittin' then it does to do a lot of stirrin'."

Mrs. Churchill wondered as she went out and said "good night" to Aunt Letty, if she should show as much Christian grace as that poor old woman did, if she were in her place. The town of Wilton had never built a poorhouse or started a poorfarm—those who had to be cared for were boarded round among the townspeople—and "Aunt Letty," as everybody called her, had been taken by Mrs. Churchill. It was a much more human and Christian way of caring for the poor, the townspeople said. The unfortunate ones were not advertised to the world as belonging to the town's poor. It gave them more respect for themselves, and made the community have more respect for them.

"Got to bed, Aunt Letty?"

It was the pleasant voice of the young school teacher speaking.

"Yes, I'm in, Miss Culver, but I couldn't read a word in the scriptures to-night—my glasses ain't good for nothing any more—but I learned so many verses when I was a child that I can repeat them now, and I am so glad."

Miss Culver lifted the candle that had just been blown out, and took the well-thumbed Bible up and read the Seventy-first Psalm. When she came to the verse, "Now when I am old and gray-headed, O God, forsake me not until I have showed thy strength unto this generation and thy power to every one that is to come," the good old saint said:

"Oh, if I could only be so blessed in the Lord's work as to really show unto this generation the wonderful strength and the power of the Lord in his dealings with his children."

The young woman stooped down over the bed and kissed the wrinkled face that looked up into hers. "Dear Aunt Letty," she said, "you have done more to influence me to live for the glory of the Lord and the good of my neighbor, than anything else that has come into my life. Your sweet, patient spirit and childlike trust in the Lord have shown me the power and strength of the grace he gives to his children at all times and under all conditions."

"I don't know about that, Miss Culver. I'm kind of afraid that I plagued Mis' Churchill to-day, letting that pedler come in. But it always sort of chirps me up to see things in a pedler's pack."

The next morning Aunt Letty said she didn't feel "real downright sick," but somehow she hadn't strength to get up. After the physician had seen her, it was apparent that he felt that Aunt Letty had passed over the last bit of the road.

Miss Culver tied the bunch of full-grown white roses with a bit of pink ribbon and laid them on the casket. Some people thought it was strange those white roses were not tied with white ribbon, but the young woman who arranged the last services for her dear old friend knew why.—Christian Work.

SHE WAS A YOUNG GIRL AGAIN

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For November.
ILLI NOIS.

For December.
ILLI NOIS.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was the 16th President of the United States, and was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 28, 1790. He entered William and Mary college at the age of 12 years, graduated at 17, was admitted to the bar at 18, and at 21 was elected to the state legislature. He was almost unanimously re-elected to this office four times, and in 1815 entered Congress. In 1825 he became governor of Virginia, and in 1827 Senator in Congress. He became President April 4th, 1841, on the death of W. H Harrison. The most important act of his administration was the annexation of Texas, March 1st, 1845. In 1861 he was president of a peace convention in Washington, but failing in his effort to gain a compromise, he adhered to the Confederate cause, and was a member of their Congress until his death at Richmond, January 17th, 1862.

2—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O' X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1—A plan.
2—A flat piece of metal on which something is engraved.
3—A numeral.
4—A vowel.
5—An article more in demand in summer than winter.
6—True worth.
7—The time for making good resolutions.
The centrals give the name of one of the coldest months in the year.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I have a plank 2½ inches thick, containing 171 ft. 1 sq. inch. Board measure; out of which I construct a box whose breadth is twice its heighth, and 3 x its breadth is 1 and ½ times its length. What are its dimensions there being no waste of material in its construction?

W. P. E.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters. My 3-6-2 is the popular name for a collection of animals; my 1-6-19-5 signifies the very heart of anything; my 5-2-7-8, is a kind of grain; my 1-10-4 is to wall; my whole is a department of The Blade much enjoyed by the elder readers.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us when and how the system of "Tithe-collecting" originated?

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie
On earthly bliss. It breaks at every breeze."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of December 27

1—The grand-nephew of the great Julius Caesar, Caesar Augustus, in whose reign Christ was born.

2—The New Year spreads its pages fair,
Before each student's eye;
Some blots and scratches will be there,
No matter how they try.
But if they all can truly say,
When this new year is old:
"We've done our best from day to day;"
The "Teacher" will not scold.

3—1836 9-5 rds.

4—Words forming Christmas box: gifts, smiles, friends, pleasure, mistletoe, laughter, goodies, health, music.

5—Words forming double acrostic: porch, lento, evil, alibi, scald, aromas, peony, tarts; primals and finals; Pleasant holidays.

Chat.

The Schoolmistress has been "balancing her accounts" to-day, and finds that Illi Nois has held the bannership seven months out of the twelve, including the three that W. P. E. had possession of that honor during the remaining five months; and that the general report of the Academy is very satisfactory.

The entire number of pupils enrolled since January 1st, is 122. The average attendance each month, 11.

Four pupils have reported for duty every month one or more times. They are Ida P. Pauline, Marley Cranford, and W. A. Hoyt.

Illi Nois was only absent one month, while C. M. B. and Mc put in an appearance seven months, and Elfa, W. T. Oregon, and Shayne Blayne answered "adsum" six months.

Correct solutions were received to-day from W. T. Oregon, Illi Nois, R. Davis, Pauline and Marley Cranford.

Margaret Glass, you did not quite agree with the author of the problem as to its answer, but that need not hinder you from coming again, need it?

A. A. Henley send a solution of his "27 cube problem," with diagram to explain it exactly. Copies of this will be sent to any member of O. W. C. who sends a stamped envelope for it.

With a sincere regret that our circle has been lessened since the last report by the taking away of one of the best of the Puzzlers, Mr. N. Holt, and with a hope that next year may have no such loss to record, the School-mistress thanks all her boys and girls for their help and good wishes, during the last year of the Century, and invites them to "come and do likewise" this year.

MUSIC-LOVING BEARS.

No, don't despise the bear, either in his life or his death. He is a kingly fellow, every inch a king; a curious, monkish, music-loving, roving Robin Hood of his sombre woods—a silent monk who knows a great deal more than he tells. And please don't go to look at him and sit in judgment on him behind the bars. Put yourself in his place and see how much of manhood or kinghood would be left in you with a muzzle on your mouth, and only enough liberty left to push your nose between two rusty bars and catch the peanut which the good little boy has found to be a bad one and so generously tosses it to the bear.

Of course, the little boy, remembering the experience of about forty other little boys in connection with the late bald-headed Elijah, has a prejudice against the bear family, but why the full-grown man should so continually persist in caging this shaggy-coated, dignified, kingly and ancient brother of his, I cannot see, unless it is that he knows almost nothing at all of his better nature, his shy, innocent love of a joke, his partiality to leaped and laughed and danced and swept out and up and up as if to compete with the stars. Then Lyte knew. He did not hear, he did not see, he only felt, but the fiddle forsook his fingers and his chin in a second, and his gun was to his face with the muzzle turned down between the oxen. And then my father's gentle hand reached out, lay on that long, black, Kentucky rifle barrel, and it dropped down, slept some more at the fiddler's side, and again the melodies, and the very stars came down, believe me, to listen, for they never seemed so big and so close by before. The bears sat down on their haunches at last, and one of them kept opening his mouth and putting out his red tongue, as if he really wanted to taste the music. Every now and then one of them would lift a paw and gently tap the ground, as if to keep time with the music. And both my papa and Lyte said next day that those bears really wanted to dance.

And that is all there is to say about that, except that my father was the gentlest woman I ever knew, and his influence must have been boundless, for whoever before heard of any hunter laying down his rifle with a family of fat black bears holding the little snow-white cross on their breasts almost within reach of his muzzle?

The moon came up by and by, and the chin of the weary fiddler sank lower and lower, till all was still. The oxen lay down and ruminated, with their noses nearly against us. Then the coal-black bears melted away before the milk-white moon, and we slept there with the sweet breath of the cattle, like incense upon us.

From the Bear Stories, by Joaquin Miller.

"PATTING THE GROUND WITH HIS PAW NOW AND THEN."

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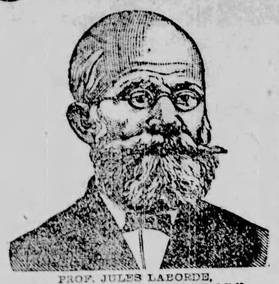

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CHINA WON'T SIGN.

Southern Viceroys Protest, and Court Hesitates, Upon It.

Pekin, Jan. 8.—The protest of the viceroy of Yangtse to the signing of the joint note has created little surprise here but the fact that the other southern viceroys have also protested, causing the court to instruct the plenipotentiaries not to sign the note, created a great sensation in Pekin. The agreement has not yet been presented for signature. The ministers believe, however, that Prince Ching is too irrevocably bound verbally and think he will sign to-morrow.

Chang-Chi-Tung has strongly urged the court not to return to Pekin but to establish a capital in the Yangtse Valley. He says this will strengthen the south toward the Chinese cause and that the signing of the agreement as it exists at present will be a most serious menace to the dynasty as to the state of the country is doubtful. The note will be signed if China is very sincere in carrying out the provisions of the administration.

Li Hung Chang is invisible to the public. His attendants claim that he is suffering from a serious relapse, though many persons think his relapse is made a convenience so the signing of the note can be delayed until the court can be heard from again.

Von Roque, a nephew of Count Von Waldersee, rode 70 miles yesterday, bringing the news of a battle between the Chinese and German troops to the northwest of Pekin. Three companies of infantry and one troop of Uhlans met 2,000 Chinese.

An engagement ensued, in which 200 Chinese were killed and 300 were wounded. Three German soldiers were killed and one officer and several men were wounded. The remainder of the Chinese fled.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Minister Conger cables the state department that there is ground for the belief that the empress dowager is opposing the acceptance by China of the demands of the powers.

CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH.

Washington, Jan. 4.—General Chaffee has cleared himself of any suspicion of participating in any of the looting expeditions which are said in some quarters to be going on in China, under the guise of punative expeditions.

His report of conditions under which he took his last excursion from Pekin has been received at the war department by cable from Pekin. The officials here were surprised when they saw the press reports stating that the American troops in Pekin, which were distinctly designated as legation guard, and as such were to have no part in the ordinary military operations, had gone out into the country to co-operate with a German expeditionary force. From the nature of General Chaffee's cablegram, it would appear that the officials had communicated with him on this subject and invited the explanation, which is afforded in the following cablegram:

"Pekin, ——, ——.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"January 2 Col. Theo. J. Wint returned. Movement simply to verify report Christians had been murdered and secure arrest guilty parties if allegation found true. * * * *

"Germans from Tien Tsin had been in country. Take no part in offensive operations; patrol country between Pekin, Hochi Wu and Chang Kiawan, occasionall, for the purpose of order.

(Signed.) "CHAFFEE."

RUSSIA MAY GET MANCHURIA

London, Jan. 7.—"The outline of the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding Manchuria was settled with Li Hung Chang in December, 1899," says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, "and prior to that time Russia had concluded treaties with the emirs of Bokhara and Khiva and the Shah of Persia, arranging for the neutrality or for military assistance in the event of difficulties arising between Russia and any Asiatic power. In fact, all the steps toward the practical acquisition of Manchuria had been carefully prepared."

GERMANS DEFEAT CHINESE.

Pekin, Jan. 8.—A German expedition in the northern district encountered at Sze-Hai-Kong, twenty miles northwest of the junction of the great wall, 3,000 Chinese. The Germans retired toward Lai-Tin-Fu, where they were reinforced. The country is exceedingly mountainous, and the village is in an enclosed valley, with a walled entrance. The Germans advanced to attack the wall, whereupon the Chinese had mounted ten cannon, including four old Krupps. A mountain battery bombarded the place for an hour, and the position was then taken at the point of the bayonet. Three hours further fighting occurred before the enemy were driven out of the valley. The Chinese loss is estimated at 200, and the Germans lost one killed and four wounded. The Germans, after destroying all the dwellings, retired to Yen-King.

Captured by Germans.

Tien Tsin, Jan. 4.—The German expedition, which started Christmas for Lien-Cheng-Hau, under command of Colonel Greuder, returned Thursday. Colonel Greuder reports the capture of 43 Krupp field guns and the destruction of 2,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition.

A TREATY OF COMMERCE

Minister Satow Would Arrange One With the Chinese Empire.

Shanghai, Jan. 8.—Sir Ernest Mason Satow, British minister, has proposed to other foreign envoys the draft of a commercial treaty with China based upon the following conditions:

First—Freedom for all coasting vessels.

Second—Freedom for all vessels on inland waters, especially the Yang Tse Kiang.

Third—Permission to import foreign salt.

Fourth—Adoption of regulations encouraging Chinese investments in foreign concerns.

Fifth—Steps extending China's exports and imports.

Sixth—Protection of trade marks.

Seventh—The protection of treaty ports.

The draft has not been accepted by the powers, and discussion regarding it has been postponed.

Bigoted court officials, it is reported, still raise objections to signing an acceptance of the joint demands.

CHINA'S INDEMNITY.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The state department is making a strong effort to secure an understanding among the powers to serve as a basis for the adjustment of the question of indemnity to be paid by the Chinese government. It appears from Mr. Conger's reports that it is hopeless to expect foreign ministers at Pekin to reach an agreement on this important subject, and if the problem is to be solved at all, it must be removed from the Pekin council, and dealt with by direct diplomatic exchange, as was successfully attempted in the case of the preceding serious difference between the ministers. Therefore, the state department is in correspondence with other foreign offices respecting this subject, though the negotiations have not proceeded to a point where it can be said that a successful termination is in sight.

The principal difficulty in the way is believed to be the enormous indemnities demanded by some of the powers. The efforts of the Chinese government to secure better terms, so far as they tend to protract the negotiations, also are expected to have the result of adding considerably to the sum total which must be paid in the end. This is because the expenses of maintaining the military establishments in China probably will be assessed against the Chinese government, and the cost of keeping foreign troops in Pekin at this season of the year, and in a country where every necessity of life has to be imported from a distance, will make the bill very heavy. It is believed that the bill of Germany will be by far the largest, as it is a significant fact that the German government has allowed its officers on service in China five-fold their regular salaries, a rate of pay hitherto unknown in military history. The Chinese, however, are expected to pay for this.

The attitude of Russia in Manchuria has given rise to considerable apprehension here. As indicated in recent news dispatches a series of regulations has been promulgated by the Russian government for the administration of affairs in Manchuria, which would seem to the officials here to warrant an apprehension that a permanent occupation of that territory with its population of twenty millions, is in contemplation. It is believed that some representations either have been, or will be made on the subject to the powers. When the Russian government announced its intention to withdraw its troops fromPekin,it also solemnly declared that "as soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China assured, Russia will not fail to withdraw her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, providing the action of the powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure."

The contention of the Russian representative here is that the conditions laid down in this pledge, have not yet been realized, and they insist that there is nothing in the published regulations which would warrant the assumption that Russia is not acting in perfect good faith in this matter. To clear up any doubt that may remain on this point, however, it is probable that an explicit official declaration from Russia will be invited on this point.

UNREST IN CANTON.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 7.—The steamship Tacoma brings news from Hong Kong that the American consul at Canton has required the viceroy of Kwang Tung to suppress several seditious native newspapers which are being circulated throughout Canton, advising the natives to rise against foreigners. Some objection was made when the consul first protested. He pointed to the coast defense vessel Monterey, lying in the harbor, as evidence that his wishes must be respected. The viceroy then gave orders to suppress the papers and arrest anyone found selling them.

The present serious situation in Canton is regarded due largely to the influence of these papers. Everywhere there is a strong undercurrent of foreigners.

YU HAIEN BEHEADED.

Paris, Jan. 5.—The foreign office is advised from Shanghai, under date of January 3, that advices from Sian-Fu confirm the reports of the execution of Yu-Haien the former governor of Shan-Si, guilty of massacring about fifty missionaries whom he had invited to accept his protection) December 19, by order of the dowager empress. Prince Tuan is ill at Ninghia.

There are thirty thousand Chinese regulars at Sian Fu. The court has made no preparations to return.

WILL REPEAL DIVORCE LAW.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 4.—South Dakota will kill the famous or infamous divorce law now on the books. The legislature, which meets next week, has been polled and the law will be repealed by a big majority.

Persons from almost every civilized nation have come to this state and obtained divorces. Now it will cease. Lawyers and hotel keepers are the only losers.

It is thought that repealing the law will keep away from South Dakota those who come here for the sole purpose of getting divorces. Although the plaintiffs swear on the witness-stand that they came to the state for purposes other than to get a separation and intend to make it their future home, many of them send their trunks to the depot and check them to their regular home before they go to the court house, and go to the depot themselves as soon as it is time for the first train to leave after the divorce is granted.

CUT IN RUBBER.

Boston, Jan. 5.—The United States Rubber company has cut the price of its products, beginning yesterday, 5 per cent, and the company will rebate to its jobbers 5 per cent on all goods now on hand. Negotiations which have been pending with the fourteen independent companies have been declared off and no further effort will be made to combine the outside interests, it is said. The cut in prices is accompanied by the announcement that another and more severe cut will be made in April. April 1 is considered the opening of a rubber trade war.

BLOOD MONEY.

Committee of Tammany Tells the Public How It Is Gotten.

New York, Jan. 8.—The charge that members of Tammany Hall officials have been collecting "blood money" from gambling houses and other disreputable places of the city, are officially denied by the Tammany committee of five. The committee also repudiates the charge that the money collected from the gamblers was divided with Richard Croker and other "high up" members of the Tammany organization.

In reply to the charges, Lewis Nixon, who is chairman of the committee, made public the following statement:

"As stated in a former interview, there is an organization of men known as the 'Combine,' that is organized for systematic blackmail, and they cloak their workings by pretending to be paying Tammany Hall the money they collect for the protection they are supposed to furnish in their name. For years these men have been in this business, and no matter what party is in power, the same brazen disregard of all laws has been apparent, and immunity from arrest has been sold.

"I have gone on the principle that when the men who conduct gambling establishments here, who have paid these men for protection, learn that this money was retained by the 'Combine,' they would make the town too hot to hold them. While what they designate as a 'squealer' is held in the greatest contempt, at the same time, when they see that they have been deliberately swindled, they will be of the opinion that punishment should be inflicted.

"The way the gambling business is worked is that practically all the houses pay $25 per week and $100 per month, and those not belonging to the 'Combine' must pay in addition a large percentage of their receipts.

"In addition to this, and to still further protect the men who run these places, a certain sum is collected monthly to 'square' the Parkhurst, Comstock and Buckle societies, while there may be one or two agents of these societies who are corrupt, practically the whole of this money is retained by the men who collect it. And these societies are worthy of the confidence of the community.

"The men who wish to open places know whom to see, and having found that certain men who act in defiance of the 'combine's' orders are given short shrift, are naturally inclined to believe that these men do collect this money on account of Tammany hall, and if matters reach a climax, that this organization will protect them.

"This accounts for the almost defiant attitude of the gamblers who thought the money really went higher up and the instant obedience of those in the ring who, with guilty consciences, if they have any conscience, know that no protection could be obtained.

"Mr. Croker has not received one cent of this blood-money. Judge McQuade assured me this morning that none of this money had been received by him as treasurer."

Chairman Nixon said later that the committee is working as industriously and as energetically as it has done in the past. "I am positive," he said, "that the boss of Tammany hall has not received one cent of extortion money. Of course, it is impossible to totally eradicate vice, but we are doing our level best to have the city cleaned."

SHERMAN'S VOYAGE WAS A ROUGH ONE

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The United States transport Sherman was caught in a typhoon off the Japanese coast on December 18. The waves broke so high that the hurricane deck was flooded. One of the port lifeboats was smashed into kindling-wood, and another had to be cut adrift. All the windows on the port side were stove in and the roof of the cabin was taken off bodily and piled up around the smokestack. The staterooms were filled with water. J. R. Duffy was hurled with great violence against a chair, sustaining a fracture of three ribs and some of the bones of his right hand, beside several bruises.

Capt. Grant, on the bridge, was knocked down, but suffered no injury. One of the searchlights held by iron supports was thrown across the deck with great force. Other minor damage was done by the typhoon, which, the officers of the Sherman declare, was the worst they ever experienced.

HAD A ROUGH VOYAGE.

New York, Jan. 7.—The United States transport Ingalls, from San Juan, Porto Rico, December 27 and Havana January 1, reached this port to-day, after a very tempestuous voyage. For forty hours the vessel was buffeted by enormouse seas, stirred by high winds first from the north and later from the northeast and east. Doors and port lights were smashed, ladders were broken and the bridge was damaged. The handsteering gear was carried away and the saloon and dining-room were flooded, the furniture being broken or ruined. The special apartment on the upper deck aft was also wrecked.

HUGE METEOR.

Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 7.—One of the largest meteors seen in this part of the state in recent years fell into Seneca Lake between Earls and Angus, about ten miles south of this city, a few minutes before 5 o'clock Saturday morning. It burst with terrific force not more than a second after it struck the water. The concussion, which was distinctly felt in this city, broke scores of panes of glass in houses adjacent to the scene of the explosion. The meteor was seen by William Gifford and David Walker, farmers. They said that it was not less than five feet in diameter.

The first news of the fall of the meteor and its subsequent explosion was brought to this city by William Gifford, a farmer, who lives about half way between Paris and Angus.

Mr. Gifford said: "I had noticed a peculiar brilliance, as I thought, in the moonlight. As I started from the house I noticed that it was growing lighter. Before I had time to give the matter further thought my attention was attracted by the rapidity with which nearby shadows were moving across the snow. At the same instant I heard a loud whirring that quickly became a roar. I looked up just in time to see directly in front of me and high in the air, but fully a quarter of a mile away, a huge ball of fire, apparently five or six feet in diameter, dropping from the sky.

"It struck the water less than a mile from shore. An instant later there was a terrific explosion that knocked me off my feet. The concussion broke several panes of glass in the house and my wife said that it shook the building. When I arose the light had gone."

NOT RETAINED.

New York, Jan. 3.—In answer to a telegraphic inquiry as to the report that ex-President Harrison had been retained in the insular test cases before the supreme court, the Mail and Express today received the following dispatch from the ex-President:

"Indianapolis, Jan. 3.—I have no employment in any of the insular test cases. (Signed.)

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—NO QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

TO BE DEPORTED.

Gen. MacArthur will Send Rebel Leaders and Civilians to Guam.

Manila, Jan. 7.—General MacArthur has ordered the deportation of Generals Ricarte, Del Pilar, Hizon, Llarnera and Santos to the Island of Guam. Nine regimental and four subordinate officers, with eight civilians, including Trias, Tecson and Mabini, notorious assistants of the insurrectionists, have also been ordered to be deported. It is Gen. MacArthur's intention to hold most of the active leaders of the rebels, who have been captured, in Guam until the resumption of a condition of peace has been declared.

The first municipal election was held guet, Saturday. The Igorrotes took part in the election.

The Filipinos in Manila have been enjoying recently a novel experience, in the holding of free, open political meetings. Most of the addresses at these meetings were made by former officers of the insurgents, all of whom asserted that the best way of securing personal liberty is to accept the liberties guaranteed by the constitution of the government of the United States, which is what American sovereignty stands for. The audiences were greatly interested, and many of those attending the meetings signed the federal party declaration.

The construction of a rebel prison at Olongapo, in addition to those of Manila, will be begun shortly.

Gen. MacArthur, accompanied by his staff, reviewed the Thirty-seventh regiment of volunteer infantry on the Luneta field, this morning. All the companies were together almost for the first time since the regiment was organized. After the review, the regiment was drawn up in close order, and Gen. MacArthur, in a farewell address, congratulated the officers and men on their bravery, discipline and judgment, concluding his remarks with a hearty "God bless you, comrades."

The Thirty-seventh will sail for home on the transport Sheridan Thursday. More than half the men and many of the officers came from Tennessee.

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Manila, Jan. 8.—The Philippine commission has completed the code for the government of municipalities. It will be enacted next week and supersede the military order of last March, under which many barrios (wards or districts) were organized. The general municipal elections take place in December. The act will not apply to Manila or the settlements of non-Christian tribes.

The residents of Pueblo have decided to petition the commission to organize a municipality there. The commission may organize soon without the petition.

The military commander of a district is to appoint the police and suspend the municipal officers for misconduct and disloyalty.

The lands and buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable or educational work are exempted from taxation, the exemption to include no property held as an investment.

The municipalities are of four classes, and will be officered according to population.

EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The training ship Buffalo, which left LaGuira Saturday, arrived this morning at Santa Lucia, and will proceed on to Manila by way of Cape of Good Hope. This leaves the Hartford and the newly arrived Scorpion to watch over American interests in Venezuela.

AT CAVITE VIEJO.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The following dispatch has been received at the navy department from Admiral Remey:

"Bureau Navigation, Washington:

"An attack on the morning of the 3rd, by the Fourth infantry, marines and navy at Cavite Viejo, resulted in the capture of one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, five captains, one lieutenant, 40 private insurrectos and four Ladrones.

(Signed) "REMEY."

Nine Captured.

Manila, Jan. 5.—Private George H. Ray, of the engineer corps, his assistant, Private Lyons, of Company K, Fifth Infantry, five scouts and two native policemen have been captured, while on their way to Batac, by insurgents. On the receipt of the news an American column was dispatched against the Filipinos but failed to overtake the party.

COLONY IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 7.—Fifty thousand acres of improved and unimproved land in one tract has been purchased in Florida for the purpose of establishing a colony of Wisconsin people. This tract is on the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia railroad, south of Tallahassee, the state capital, and the town of McIntyre is nearly in the center of it. The deal was made by A. C. McComb, of Wisconsin, who has already returned to his state to make final preparations for bringing the families South.

The members of the colony will begin to arrive early in February. The plan is to divide the tract into small farms. It is stated that there will be about one hundred of the colonists at first.

FAILURES OF YEAR.

Bradstreet's Report Upon the Business Embarrassments.

New York, Jan. 4.—Failures in 1900 were slightly more numerous than in the preceding year, and the liabilities also showed a slight increase. This, however, says Bradstreets, will hardly be cited as an unfavorable symptom if it is remembered that the expanding trade of that year and the year before was instrumental in inducing a large number of new ventures in business, and, therefore to this extent rendering greater the even present liability to business embarrassment. The last year of the century, however, was notable for showing the smallest percentage of assets to liabilities—in other words, salvage—that there is a record of for fifteen years past, but on the other hand it is to be noted that the percentage of those in business failing, owing to the general business community, was no larger than in 1899, and therefore was equal to the lowest percentage shown for eighteen years past.

There were 9,913 failures, with liabilities of $127,184,705, and assets of $60,119,895 reported to Bradstreets in 1900, a gain of 2.8 per cent in number over 1899 and an increase of 6 per cent, or about twice the former percentage in liabilities, but assets only equalled those of the preceding year. With the exception of 1892 the failures were the smallest in number since 1887, being nearly 15 per cent fewer than in 1898; 24 per cent smaller than in 1897; 34 per cent smaller than in 1896, and 36 per cent smaller than in the panic year, 1893. This occurred, too, despite the fact that there were naturally more people in business in 1900 than in any preceding year, being in excess of the gain in failures. As regards liabilities it will be noted that while slightly larger than in 1899, they were 9.9 per cent smaller than in 1896 and 20 per cent smaller than in 1895. They were, in fact, the smallest liabilities, with one exception, since 1892.

An increased number of failures is to be noted in the middle, western, northwestern and southern states, with decreases in number and amount are noted in the New England and in the Pacific states and the territories. The heaviest increase is that noted in the middle states group—14 per cent—and it might be observed that the gain of 58 per cent in number and of 57 per cent in liabilities shown in Manhattan borough of New York city fully accounts for the entire excess shown in both failures and liabilities over 1899. Another gain in failures is that noted in the northwest, 12.5 per cent, while the gain in numbers at the south is 8 per cent, and in the west it is 3 per cent. The decreases in number shown in New England and in the Pacific states were in the neighborhood of 5 per cent, but the falling off in the territories of 45 per cent is a remarkable one.

As regards liabilities, perhaps the best test of the statistics, it might be noted that the heaviest gain is in the northwest—68 per cent—while the middle states gain 45 per cent, the southern states 28 per cent, and the western states only 1.3 per cent. Liabilities in New England are 40 per cent smaller, the decrease in the Pacific group is 8.5 per cent and the territories show a fractional falling off.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senate—The shipping bill was displaced as unfinished business by the army reorganization bill. Resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew requesting the President to inform the Senate "what necessity exists for increasing the army at this time," which went over.

House—The Hopkins reapportionment bill was about to be taken up, when Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the census committee to report what proportion of male citizens over 21 years of age were precluded from voting in any state by constitutional provisions and state laws. A hot fight ensued without action.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senate—Passed Lodge resolution declaring in favor of prohibiting, by treaty or otherwise, sale of opium or intoxicants to uncivilized races or aboriginal tribes, and asking cooperation of other nations in movement. Devoted rest of day to debate on army reorganization bill.

House—After prolonged debate on Olmsted resolution to investigate abridgement of suffrage in certain Southern states, referred it to census committee, which course was originally desired by its opponents. Discussion of reapportionment bill was then taken up.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senate—Debate on the army bill continued.

House—Debate on the Hopkins reapportionment bill was continued. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, made a "two-hours' speech against it, because Maine will lose one Congressman under it.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senate—Devoted the day to debate on the army reorganization bill, killing by a vote of 43 to 5 the provision for a veterinary corps.

House—Debate upon the reapportionment bill occupied the day.

BISHOP NINDE DEAD.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3.—Bishop W. X. Ninde, aged 68 years, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was found dead in his bed at his home here to-day. It is thought the cause of death was heart trouble. He attended a funeral yesterday and caught cold. The deceased had been a bishop of the M. E. church since 1884, and was known throughout

BISHOP W. X. NINDE.

the United States. Prior to his election as a bishop he was pastor of the Central M. E. church here and was at one time a missionary in India.

He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter. One son, Edward, is a Methodist minister at Ann Arbor. His daughter, Mary, was formerly a missionary worker in India. She is now in the south with her brother, Fred, who is ill. The other son, George, is also ill at his home here.

BOY KILLS HIS SISTER.

Marietta, O., Jan. 7.—While William Chidester and his wife, who reside down the river from here, were absent yesterday, Thomas, a 9-year-old boy, emptied both barrels of a shotgun into his sister Florence, aged 14, killing her instantly. The boy fought for possession of the gun when a neighbor arrived on the scene, but seemed to have no idea of what he had done.

PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, blotches, and all skin disorders can be cured with

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
Price 50 Cents a Box.

HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS
Purify the blood and tone the system.
Price 25 Cents per Bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

STUBBORN FIGHTING

By the Boers Who Are Invading Cape Colony in Detachments.

London, Jan. 7.—Reporting to the war office, under date of January 6, Lord Kitchener says:

"Yesterday, Babington engaged Delarey's and Steenkamp's commandos, at Naauwpoort. The enemy was forced to retire to the northwest. Our casualties have not yet been received but are reported slight. A Boer doctor admitted that twenty Boers were killed or wounded. Commandant Duprez was taken prisoner.

"It appears from reports of the wounded who have arrived at Heilbronn, that a detachment 120 strong, belonging to Knox's command, came into contact with a superior force near Lindley. I regret to say that Lieut. Lang, two other officers and fifteen men were killed and two officers and twenty men wounded. No details have come from Knox of this action."

The Naauwpoort mentioned in Gen. Kitchener's dispatch must not be confounded with Naauwpoort Junction, Cape Colony. There are several Naauwpoorts. Possibly the scene of the fight is the Naauwpoort on the railroad between Potchefstroom and Fredriksted, Transvaal.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, who calls for 40,000 fresh troops, says:

"Prominent Afrikander loyalists declare that the rebellious colonists will construe the colonial call to arms as a challenge, and that the ominous silence of the pro-rebels, combined with the fact that members of the pro-Boer junta in Cape Town have been touring in the disaffected districts, emphasizes the necessity for martial law. The necessity was never more acute for dispatching reinforcements. Already there is proof that colonials are leading one commando."

In a letter to the Times, the Earl of Dunraven, emphasizing "the very grave situation in South Africa," warns the country to distrust the opinions of experts on the spot, and to be ready for the unexpected. He complains of the "inertia of the authorities," and urges the necessity of large reinforcements.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Times, who confirms the reports of the multiplicity of the Boer commandoes, says:

"Nearly five-sixths of the British troops are employed to guard the lines of communication and to garrison towns, leaving a very small number, partly unmounted, to pursue the enemy. Large reinforcements are advisable, and these would be cheaper in the end.

"The damage which the Boers did to the Kleinfontein mine is officially estimated at £210,000."

Recruiting Abandoned.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7.—Owing to the demand of the imperial authorities that all mounted police recruits here for South Africa must pay their fare to Cape Town and submit to inspection as to fitness by English officers, all ideas of raising a corps in British Columbia have been abandoned unless the men's passage be paid and the men are inspected as to fitness by Canadian officers here.

MORE TROOPS

To Be Sent to South Africa--The Outlook for Peace Gloomy.

London, Jan. 5.—The peace overtures at Pretoria are not regarded very hopefully in government or financial circles. "So long as the Boers take prisoners and we only capture cartridges," said one well acquainted with the opinions of the war office "there is small likelihood of peace coming through the burghers at Pretoria, or any other place."

General Kitchener is not going to take command of the British troops in India. The work ahead of him in South Africa is expected to occupy all his energy for many months to come. General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, the acting commander-in-chief in India, will probably be shortly confirmed to that command, unless Lord Roberts interferes, which is not likely. There is much talk in the papers and elsewhere of Lord Roberts insisting on fuller privileges as commander-in-chief of the forces, but according to Lord Wolseley, but the Associated Press learns that he has done nothing of the kind. He accepted office on the same terms as his predecessor, though the personal relations existing between him and the government officials assure greater co-operation than was possible with Lord Wolseley. The work of re-organizing the war office will be left almost solely to Lord Roberts. The adjutant general, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, who is personally responsible for the recent action regarding Major General Sir Henry Colville (who was asked to resign, but refused to do so, as a result of the yeomanry surrender at Lindley in May last), is likely to be one of the first to go. It is thought he will do so with honor.

More troops are to be sent out to South Africa. The present plans are to despatch infantry. This, the most capable officers in the services doubly hope, Lord Roberts will frustrate, substituting cavalry, which is so much needed.

MRS. LEASE'S SUIT.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 8.—"My wife will not push the divorce proceedings she started against me," said Charles Lease, the husband of Mary E. Lease, yesterday.

"We have never had any quarrels," he continued. "Our disagreement was attributable solely to her ideas of politics and reform. But now she has decided to quit all that and return to Wichita and live with me. Our children all have steady employment in New York, where Mrs. Lease is at present, and they will remain there.

"The fact of the matter is the filing of the action for divorce was a great surprise to me. I didn't know Mrs. Lease contemplated any such step until her lawyer announced it in the newspapers. Of course I took immediate measures to bridge over the difficulty and bring about the withdrawal of the suit."

Mrs. Lease began her action for d vorce two months ago, but she has changed her mind. The complaint in the case was never filed, and now her lawyer, by her orders, has canceled the suit. Friends of the family here say that the reconciliation of Mr. and Mrs. Lease was brought about by their children, all of whom have reached their majority.

AN AGED SENATOR.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 7.—Former United States Senator James Ware Bradbury died at his home in this city yesterday, of bronchitis. He was born in this state June 10, 1802.

He graduated from Bowdoin college in 1825, in the celebrated class in which Henry W. Longefellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Jonathan Cilley, John S. C. Abbott, George B. Cheever and Horatio Bridge.

He was the last survivor of his class, and the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin college. He was always a Democrat. His election to the United States senate was in 1846, for the term beginning March 4, 1847. He had in 1844 been a delegate to the Democratic convention in which he threw the vote from Maine which resulted in the nomination of James K. Polk. When he entered the senate he gave the President his hearty support. He declined a re-election, and in 1853 settled down in Augusta.

HAPPY MOTHERS

Whose Strength Equals Their Love.

Few women if any shrink from the passing pain of maternity. All they ask is to feel the child's heart beating against their own as they hold it in strong arms to the full fount from which it feeds. How rarely the mother's strength keeps pace with her love every woman knows. Often the baby is laid against a breast that cannot nourish it, and folded in arms almost too weak to bear the tiny burden. The woman who is strong and whose abundant vitality enables her to nurse her child and enjoy its care is looked upon as a marvel. She is considered an exception, peculiarly and specially endowed by nature. But the real marvel is not the strong woman but the weak one. She is the exception. The strong healthy woman is nature's type. She shows what every woman ought to be and what almost every woman may be by the use of proper means.

THE OTHER TWO WOMEN.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. The record shows that of the hundreds of thousands of women who have used "Favorite Prescription" ninety-eight per cent. have been absolutely and altogether cured. The other two women in each hundred for whom no complete cure was possible, have in general acknowledged a great improvement in their condition; headaches less frequent and less painful, backache greatly diminished; able to resume again the care of the household and take pleasure in social life. That is the general story of the two per cent. of women who had found no help in any other medicine but have by the use of "Favorite Prescription" found relief and comfort.

But think of the great army, the ninety-eight per cent., numbering hundreds of thousands of women who have been cured perfectly and permanently. No more headache, no more backache, no more monthly misery. Pain is a thing of the past. These are the women who are fit for maternity, who will have strength to give the child they bear.

"I have intended for some time to write to you," says Mrs. Eva Burnett, of Russellville, Logan Co., Kentucky, "and give a testimonial in regard to what your medicine has done for me. My baby came in July, 1899, and I had congestive chills, and lay at death's door for ten long weeks. I was in a dreadful condition and had six of the best doctors in the city. After everything had been done and I had been given up to die I asked my husband to get me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. He had no faith in it, but he got it, and when I had taken it two weeks I was able to walk to the dining room to my meals, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was able to cook for my family of four. I can never praise Dr. Pierce and his medicine enough. I have recommended it to afflicted ladies wherever I possibly could. I know I would have been dead had it not been for your medicine

WOMEN TESTIFY TO THIS.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription establishes regularity. It dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. Taken as a preparative for maternity it gives physical vigor and the mental courage which comes from a feeling of strength. It encourages the appetite, tranquilizes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. It makes the baby's advent practically painless, and increases the flow of the nutritive secretion.

"I wish to advise the suffering women of this great land, of the good I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Mary Shappell, of Columbus Grove, Putnam Co., Ohio. "For four years I had been a sufferer from female troubles, and at times was unable to do even the housework for three in the family. I had such pains that I suffered almost death dozens of times, but after taking five bottles of your medicines I can truthfully say that my health was greatly improved. I have a good appetite and am gaining in flesh right along. This spring is the first time in five years that I have done my house cleaning all by myself and without the least fatigue whatever. I hope all suffering women may find relief as I have done.

"My gain in weight has been just ten pounds, and I am still gaining."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence confidentially conducted and womanly confidences guarded by strict professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The offer of *free* consultation by letter made by Dr. Pierce is not to be classed with the misleading offers of free medical advice, made by those who have neither medical education nor experience. Anyone may offer "medical advice," but the medical advice of an unqualified person, either man or woman, is not only worthless but may be dangerous. As chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., with an associate staff of nearly a score of physicians, Dr. Pierce is enabled to offer to those who consult him by letter *free*, a medical experience and success which has no superior.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription" and it is entirely *free* from opium, cocaine and every other narcotic. This perfect freedom from all injurious ingredients makes "Favorite Prescription" the ideal tonic for nursing mothers and all weak "run down" women.

If a dealer tries to sell a substitute in place of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription it is because less meritorious medicines pay a little more profit to the dealer. If you want to be well you want to insist on the medicine which has cured other women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Annie Barnett, of Hitson, Fisher Co., Texas, says, "Will say I like my 'Medical Adviser' so much; it is worth its weight in gold."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser containing 1,008 pages and over 700 illustrations is sent entirely *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROBERTS HONORED.

London Gave the South African Victor an Ovation.

London, Jan. 3.—Crowds of people flocked to points of vantage along the route to be followed by Lord Roberts, from Paddington station to Buckingham Palace, during the early hours of the morning, but the numbers in no way compared with those last gathered at the demonstration in honor of the return of the City Volunteers from South Africa.

Lord Roberts reached Paddington station only 20 minutes behind the schedule time. As he descended from the saloon carriage to the platform of the elaborately decorated railroad station, he was greeted by the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of

HARRISON'S WORDS

On the Status of Our Insular Possessions Are Noticed.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Solicitor General Richards, in behalf of the government, has filed in the United States supreme court a brief in the cases brought by Elias S. A. LeLima, Samuel B. Downes, Henry W. Dooley, Carlos Armstrong and George W. Crossman against either George R. Bidwell, collector of the port of New York, or the United States directly, all involving questions of the taxation relations between the United States and our insular possessions. The cases cover the several phases of the dominion of the United States over the island, before and after the ratification of the Paris treaty of peace and after legislation by congress with reference to them.

The feature of the brief is the direct notice it takes of ex-President Harrison's address at Ann Arbor and the response thereto in behalf of the administration.

The reference to ex-President Harrison's Ann Arbor address is preceded by a statement of the government's position with reference to the extent to which the constitution applies to newly acquired territory. The brief denies the doctrine of ex-proprio vigore and that all the limitations of the constitution apply everywhere throughout the scope of the authority of the government, but says that there are limitations in the constitution which do apply throughout both the state and territories organized and un-organized."

This statement of the government's standing ground leads it up to the notice which it takes of ex-President Harrison's address. Of this address Solicitor General Richard's brief says:

"In a recent address, a portion of which I understand has been brought to the attention of the court, a distinguished statesman and lawyer affects to believe that if the view of the government is correct, congress could, without constitutional objection, pass a Porto Rican act providing for a number of such shocking things. The government has never asserted and does not believe that congress has the power of a despot in Porto Rico. 'The fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights, which are formulated in the constitution and its amendments,' referred to by Mr. Justice Bradley, stand in the way of everything suggested which shocks the moral sense. Congress could not pass any ex post facto law, or declare an attainder, or grant any title of nobility, or provide for the trial or punishment of treason, other than by the way marked out by the legislation, all these things being prohibited by direct and applicable provisions. If the first ten amendments do not limit, by direct application, congress in legislating for our new possessions, neither do they operate within the states which compose the union.

"The constitution forbids the states to pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or to grant any title of nobility, and the fourteenth amendment provides that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; but outside the range of these limitations the people of the state, through its constitution and laws, are supreme. They can define the reason against the state as they see fit; they can limit the freedom of speech and of the press; they can restrict the bearing of arms; they can provide for the quartering of troops; they can regulate the right of search and of arrest; they can provide for the trial of capital or otherwise infamous crimes upon information and without indictment, and without a jury, and they have done so. They can do away with the trial of suits by jury. And they may do many other things which I need not enumerate.

"It is a strange contention that as soon as the treaty went into effect the power of the President and congress to preserve order in the new possessions ceased. There were no grand juries, no petit juries, no machinery for punishing crime by the processes of the Anglo-Saxon law, and yet, if the limitations intended for the states at once of their own force applied in these new possessions, crime could be punished in no other way.

"The constitution which gave the United States the power to acquire territory by the treaty and imposed upon congress the duty of disposing of and governing it, did not leave the national government helpless by demanding impossibilities."

TO RETIRE IN 1901

Washington, Jan. 2.—Three flag officers of the navy and four general officers of the army will be retired in 1901 on account of age. Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding the Pacific station, will give up active service on Jan. 29, and Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, who has the rank of rear admiral, will be retired on March 4. The chief constructor will go on the retired list as a rear admiral, because he will hold the commission of that rank on the date of his retirement. Rear Admiral W. S. Schley will reach the retiring age on Oct. 9. Capt. N. M. Dyer, who commanded the Baltimore in the Manila Bay fight, will be retired on Feb. 19, with the rank of rear admiral, his civil war record entitling him to that advancement.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam is the only line officer of general rank in the army down for retirement during the year on account of age. He will go on the inactive list on Nov. 13. Three heads of staff departments will be retired. They are Brig. Gen. G. Norman Lieber, judge advocate general, on May 21; Brig Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, on Oct. 8; and Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffinton, chief of ordnance, on Nov. 22.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The census bureau to-day issued the following:

The center of population is in the following position:

Latitude—39 degrees, 9 hours, 36 minutes.

Longitude—85 degrees, 48 hours, 54 minutes.

In ten years the center of population has moved westward about fourteen miles and southward about three miles. It now rests in Southern Indiana at a point about seven miles southeast of the city of Columbus.

TURKEY GIVES IN.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Turkish government has furnished Dr. Thomas Norton, who was appointed United States consul at Harppot, what are known as traveling papers, constituting a safe conduct to enable the doctor to proceed to his post. There is reason to believe that this action forecasts a compliance by the Turkish government with the request of the state department for a regular exequatur for Dr. Norton.

YEARLY COINAGE.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The yearly coinage statement of the director of the mint shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States was $137,599,401, as follows:

Gold, $99,272,942; silver, $36,295,321; minor coins, $2,031,137.

Of the silver coined, $24,900,912 was in standard dollars.

The December coinage amounted to $7,758,580, of which $4,576,697 was gold, $2,880,855 silver, and $301,328 minor coins.

Dubois to Return.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 7.—Ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois was nominated by the joint caucus at 3 a. m. for United States senator.

FROM PEKIN.

American Government Would Transfer Scene of Negotiations.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The United States has proposed that the questions of indemnity and of framing new commercial treaties with China shall be considered by an international commission, either at Washington or at the capital of one of the other powers concerned, thus removing these two phases of the negotiations from Pekin.

Paris, Jan. 8.—As the result of inquiries made in official circles, the Associated Press learns that it is true that the United States has put forth a tentative suggestion that the peace negotiations be shifted from Pekin to Washington. The French government, however, has not yet received a formal proposition, and therefore, its attitude on the subject is not determined.

THE LODGE RESOLUTION.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Favorable action was taken to-day by the Senate committee on foreign relations on the resolution previously introduced by Senator Lodge declaring for the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of opium and intoxicating liquors to the aboriginal and uncivilized peoples of all countries and the resolution was afterwards reported to and passed by the Senate.

The committee had before it petitions signed by numerous individuals and associations from 23 states which were presented by the Reform bureau. That bureau has received the following letter from ex-President Harrison on the subject:

"January 1, 1901.

"To Rev. Crafts, Washington:

"Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 28th ult., and in reply I beg to say that I have made it a rule not to sign petitions or appeal to members of Congress for legislation. I have expressed myself upon the subject in a public address in the paragraph to which your letter refers. It does seem to me as if the Christian nations of the world ought to be able to make their contact with the weaker peoples of the earth beneficent and not destructive, and I give to your efforts to secure helpful legislation my warmest sympathy.

"Very truly yours, (Signed)

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

It was claimed that one of the petitions presented represented ten millions of people. It was not in support of the Lodge resolution specifically nor for the United States alone, but asks that the governments that have twice united in the treaties of 1890 and 1899 in protecting natives of Africa against intoxicants to take further action separately and together so to protect all uncivilized races as recommended by the President.

The petition is to be withdrawn and carried by a deputation to all the prominent governments of the world after Congress adjourns.

OUR FINANCES.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, issued by the Treasury department, shows that for the month of December, 1900, the total receipts were $46,846,508, an increase as compared with December, 1899, of $87,404.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $18,496,634, a decrease of $624,250.

Internal revenue, $25,260,693, increase $185,119.

Miscellaneous $3,089,179, increase $526,534.

The expenditures for the month were $40,204,622, which leaves a surplus for the month of $6,641,386.

The following are the items of expenditure:

Civil and miscellaneous $9,694,811, increase $1,918,432.

War $10,940,100, decrease $169,010.

Navy $4,487,514, decrease $196,860.

Indians $1,045,995, increase $264,400.

Pensions $10,803,055, increase $327,645.

Interest $3,233,145, decrease $1,175,543.

During the last six months the receipts amounted to $291,841,861, as against $284,793,494 for the corresponding period last year.

Expenditures during the last six months aggregated $273,095,155, as against $263,766,500 for the corresponding period in 1899.

The net surplus during the last six months was $18,747,706.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31, 1900, the national debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,099,191,310, a decrease for the month of $1,983,565.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, $1,001,490,770; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $2,654,070; debt bearing no interest, $385,144,806; total, $1,389,298,646.

This amount, however, does not include $754,012,379 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund in gold, $150,000,000; trust fund in gold, silver and United States notes, $754,012,379; general fund, $130,559,478.

In national bank depositories to the credit of disbursing officers and the United States treasurer, $96,639,634. Total, $1,131,271,552, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $841,164,215, leaving a cash balance on hand of $290,107,336. The cash in the treasury increased during the month $930,545.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION

Washington, Jan. 4.—George E. Roberts, the director of the mint, to-day made public his preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States, during the calendar year 1900. The aggregate of gold is given as 3,837,210 fine ounces, valued at $79,322,281, and of silver 59,610,543 fine ounces, which, at the approximate average price of sixty-one cents for the year, makes the value $36,362,431.

During the calendar year 1899 the gold production was $71,053,400 and the silver production 54,764,500 fine ounces.

The Nome gold and silver production for 1900 is given as $5,100,000 and that of the Klondike, which includes both the American and Canadian fields, $22,287,566. The product of the Canadian mines is not included in the figures given, but as the gold and silver comes to the American mint the value is given separately.

REFUNDING ENDED.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Refunding operation under the financial act of March 14 last closed yesterday. In discussing the subject, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said:

"The refuding has been successful from every point of view. Holders of the old bonds, 3's, 4's and 5's of 1908, 1907 and 1904 respectively have voluntarily offered for exchange into 2's, approximately, $439,000,000 out of $839,000,000, leaving outstanding of this part of the interest-bearing public debt less than one-half the amount subject to the law.

"Exact figures will not be known for several days as some bonds are still in transit. The public debt is now in far better condition for retirement than ever before."

BOGUS COIN.

Secret Service Men Have Caught the Makers in New York.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The officials of the secret service of the treasury department under the direction of Chief Wilkie, made a number of highly important arrests in New York last night and this morning. For at least two months the secret service people have been at work to discover the makers of a large number of all silver counterfeit coins, mostly quarters and halves, which were being freely circulated in New York city. The result has been that Pio Paris and seven companions, all Italians, were arrested and are now in jail awaiting the action of the United States commissioner, which probably will be taken to-day.

The fact that large numbers of these all silver counterfeits were being freely circulated in New York during the last two years, has given Chief Wilkie a great deal of trouble. The coins being of almost pure silver and fairly well made, they were readily passed wherever presented, and rendered extremely difficult the task of locating the makers and passers. The arrests came about in this way: Some time ago, two Italians called on Messrs. Platt and Cook, of Gold street, New York, large dealers in sheet silver and gold, and purchased a thousand ounces of sheet silver. One of the men was observed at the time of the purchase to compare one of the sheets with a coin which he took from his pocket, probably with a view to determining whether the sheet was of the same thickness as the coin he had in his possession.

This circumstance was made known to the secret service officials by Messrs. Platt & Cook, and the force was immediately set to work upon this new lead. From the fact that the men took away with them only a small part of the purchase, it was assumed that they would shortly return for the rest. After a time the two men again appeared, and took away another small quantity to 11 Mangin street on the east side of New York. From there they were shadowed to 95 Watt street, on the west side. A force was put to work to observe every move made by people who frequented these houses, with the result that their lodging places were discovered, and the fact established beyond doubt that at both of these numbers work was being actively carried on.

Yesterday morning one of the roomers in the Mangin street house became suspicious that the men on the floor below were doing some sort of crooked work and he at once notified a policeman on that beat of his suspicions, which fact came near rendering ineffective all of the work that had been done.

The policeman not knowing that the authorities were watching the house, went to the door and pounded for admittance. He was not answered, however, and soon went away. One of the gang who had been watching from the next street corner at once went to the house, notified the gang of the suspicious circumstance, and all precipitately fled to the Watt street place, carrying with them many of their dies, coins and blanks.

The secret service officials, realizing the danger of further delay immediately forced an entrance into both houses, where they found several of the men, eight in all, at work. The Mangin street house, as well as the house on Watt street, was fully equipped with modern machinery for rolling silver, punching blanks, etc. In one of the places a screw press, weighing five tons, was in operation. About a hundred ounces of silver and quite a large basketful of steel dies were secured. Many of the dies, however, had been so mutilated as to be beyond use. It seemed that as soon as the policeman had given the alarm the counterfeiters began to file away the faces of their dies to prevent them from being used as evidence. Two of the men lived at 112 Mulberry street, New York, and others were scattered about the neighborhood.

Chief Wilkie said to-day that this gang probably was responsible for at least 80 per cent of all the silver counterfeits which have been put in circulation in New York during the last two years.

MONEY INCREASE.

Washington, Jan. 4.—An increase of more than 100 per cent in the money of the world within less than a generation will be one of the most interesting exhibits of the annual report of the director of the mint, which is now going through the press. Nearly the whole of this increase is in metallic money and much the larger proportion is in gold. The total stock reported in 1873 was about $4,600,000,000 of which more than half was in paper money not fully covered by metallic reserves. The situation at the beginning of 1900 showed a total monetary stock of about $11,600,000,000, of which only little more than one fourth was in uncovered paper money.

Director Roberts finds that, while the total money supply of the world has increased about $7,000,000,000 the increase in gold money since 1873 has been about $3,600,000,000, in silver about $2,750,000,000, and in uncovered paper only about $650,000,000.

A large proportion of the increase in gold has taken place within the short space of seven years, while the quantity of silver money, which was at its maximum of about $4,250,000,000 at the beginning of 1896 has since been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver by Germany and its retirement in other countries. The conditions of 1893 showed a total monetary supply of about $10,500,000,000, which has since been increased by about $1,100,000,000. About $940,000,000 of this increase has been in gold money. The great outburst of activity in the mining of gold which followed the suspension of the coinage of silver in India and the United States, involving the rapid development of the mines of South Africa and the Klondike region, with the increased output of Australia and California, it will be stated, has resulted, therefore, in supplying nearly the entire monetary needs of the world without resort to any material increase in the net supply of paper money in circulation.

NEW CURRENCY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to-day, "to make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections." It permits national banks to issue guaranteed bank notes to an amount not exceeding, after six years, four-fifths of the value of the bonds deposited for circulation and not exceeding forty per cent of the capital. The comptroller of the currency is not required to issue guaranteed notes if for any reason, relating to the condition of the bank, the general state of the circulation or the foreign exchanges, he shall deem such action to be inexpedient.

The guaranteed bank notes are to be protected in case of the failure of the issuing bank by a gold guaranty fund, equal to five per cent of the amount of notes issued and this fund is to be maintained thereafter by an annual tax on circulation of one-half of one per cent per annum.

TROUBLE AT PANAMA.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Consul General Gadger, at Panama, cables the state department from Colombia that the Colombian government announces that the revolutionists are approaching Panama and making preparations for a fight, which is likely to occur soon. The state department intends taking vigorous action if the city is threatened with bombardment, to protect American interests and to carry out the duties we have assigned by treaty for the protection of the Isthmus of Panama.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

HAZING PREVAILS

But Not in Brutal Form, Says the Commission.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The record of the proceedings and findings of the military court of inquiry appointed to investigate the case of ex-Cadet Oscar L. Booz, whose recent death was attributed by his family and friends to injuries received from hazing at the West Point Military Academy, was received at the war department this morning. It is understood that the court found that the practices of hazing was generally indulged in at the academy, but not in a brutal form, and recommended that radical and extreme measures be taken to eradicate the practice in every form.

THE GROUT BILL.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The senate committee on agriculture to-day resumed its hearing on the oleomargarine bill. Hon. W. M. Springer, representing the National Live Stock association, was the first person to be heard.

He spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the association which he represented had a combined capital of $600,000,000. He read a memorial from the association in opposition to the oleomargarine bill as an effort to build up one interest at the expense of another. He quoted figures to show that whereas the milk cows of the country are valued at $514,000,000, the other cattle foot up an aggregate of $689,000,000 in value. He said that the opinion of stock raisers is unanimous that the passage of the pending bill would mean the destruction of the oleomargarine industry and he argued that there was little effort on the part of the promoters of the bill to conceal this purpose.

Two gentlemen present, named, respectively, Adams and Knight, interrupted Judge Springer while he was quoting from reports of the house to say that they had been entirely misrepresented by these reports. Mr. Knight said that a letter had been printed in the Congressional Record which purported to have been written by him, which was an absolute falsehood.

SITE AT YORKTOWN.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A delegation from Virginia was heard to-day by the house committee on military affairs, on the project to have the government acquire the historic site at Yorktown, Va., where the revolution struggle closed with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The delegation included the Virginia senators and representatives, A. O. Manck, the owner of the property, and several members of the Virginia house of delegates. The site includes 500 acres, and the old Moore mansion, which sheltered Washington and Lafayette and Rochambeau when the surrender was consummated. At to-day's hearing memorials were presented from a number of state legislatures asking that the government acquire the place. It was explained by those who were heard, that aside from its historic value, the site was suited for national encampments and for a naval rendezvous, as the waters of Chesapeake bay and York river adjoin. The committee will pass on the matter later.

CUBAN RECEIPTS.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The division of insular affairs of the war department has issued a comparative statement, showing custom house receipts at the various ports in the island of Cuba for the first eleven months of 1900, as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

The statement sets forth a total of $14,654,137 as the amount of customs receipts from all sources for the first eleven months of 1900, an increase of $1,171,090 over 1899.

RUSSIANS COMING.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—The Molokanen, a sect numbering forty thousand, whose founders removed in 1840 from various parts of Russia to the Caucasus, and whose delegates have just brought glowing reports from the donkhobors, or Russian Quakers, in Canada, contemplate emigrating to America.

The sect secured state lands in the Caucasus almost rent free, but recently the Russian government announced that the rents would be increased threefold or four-fold. Now the Molokenan are petitioning the government to restore the former rentals or permit emigration.

SEAMEN SCARCE.

New York, Jan. 2.—The officers in charge of the recruiting station at the Brooklyn navy yard are experiencing considerable trouble in furnishing the full draft of seamen ordered for the new battleship Wisconsin. It was intended to raise the full complement of men in the Brooklyn yard, but it begins to look as if drafts will have to be made on the stations in other cities in order to furnish the full quota for the big battleship. This means that there will be a still further delay, as it is said that the same conditions exist in the stations in other cities as in Brooklyn.

BOYS MASSACRED.

London, Jan. 8.—A sister of charity, writing from the Maison De Jeen Enfant, at Ning-Po, November 20, describes the massacre at Nan King of one hundred little boys. Some of them, she says, were roasted alive in the church. Others escaped to the orphanage outside the city, but all were killed and the place burned.

"Despite threats of torture and the frequency of most painful deaths," the sister declares, "Apostacy was wonderfully rare."

BATTLESHIP OHIO.

Columbus, O., Jan. 8.—Governor Nash said yesterday that he had placed the whole matter of arranging here for the trip to San Francisco next May, to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio, in the hands of a local committee, consisting of Col. J. D. Ellison, of the Ohio State Journal; Herman Dennison and Willis G. Bowland. He said he supposed there would be a special train run by some road to carry such Ohio people as desire to make the trip.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Ardmore, I. T., Jan. 2.—Gov. Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, has issued a call for a special session of the Chickasaw legislature to meet at Tishomingo for the purpose of appointing a commission to meet with the Dawes commission and negotiate a treaty; to close citizenship rolls and other matters necessary to be arranged in view of the approaching allotment of the lands of Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians.

STIRRING UP GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—Christian De Wet, nephew of the Boer general, is making speeches in South Germany in behalf of the Boer cause and arousing great sympathy. The meetings which he addresses auopt resolutions protesting vigorously against the overthrow of the two republics, the resolutions being telegraphed to Count Von Buelow and Mr. Kruger.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION

Complete Forecast of the Final Draft Prepared by the Convention.

Havana, Jan. 7.—A complete forecast of the final draft of the Cuban constitution was printed here yesterday. While the charter is strongly pro-Cuban, it does not debar Maximo Gomez from the presidency, as any resident of the island, Cuban born or who served in the revolution for at least ten years, is made eligible to the chief magistracy.

The scheme will probably be altered before it is published and will then be considered in open session. The project consists of twenty-five sections.

Section 1 declares that Cuba constitutes a sovereign state, including the same territory as when it belonged to Spain.

Section 2 defines the conditions which constitute Cuban citizenship. One clause of this section gives the right of Cuban citizenship to foreigners who fought in the revolution for some months before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Section 3 gives individual rights which are guaranteed in the constitution.

Section 4 defines the right and duties of foreigners.

The sixth section declares that the legislature shall be composed of two chambers—a senate and a house of representatives.

The seventh section treats of the composition and powers of the senate. This body will be composed of four senators from each of the six provinces. They will be selected by electors named by the Ayuntamientos. The term of each senator will be six years. The judges of the supreme court, the diplomatic representatives, and consular agents will be named by the president whether the senate approves of them or not.

The eighth section declares that the house of representatives shall consist of one member for every 30,000 inhabitants. These representatives will be elected every two years by a direct vote of the people.

The tenth article says Congress will meet in ordinary session on the first Monday in November and continue in session for 90 days. This section also defines the duties and powers of Congress.

Section 12 treats of the qualifications of the president. He must be a Cuban born or have served in the revolution for at least ten years. He is to be elected by direct vote, and the term of office is to be six years. This also prescribes the powers of the president. Among other things he is to have command of the Cuban forces on land and sea.

Sections 14, 15 and 16 treat of the judiciary.

Section 17 refers to departments or provincial government. Each department will have a governor, elected every three years by direct vote. There will also be an assembly, consisting of one delegate for every 12,000 inhabitants.

Section 18 prescribes the powers of departmental governments to treat of matters not national or municipal, such as construction of public roads, public instruction, charities, and the raising of loans for public works. The governor of a province or the president of the republic can suspend any resolutions adopted by departmental assemblies which they consider unconstitutional or opposed to good laws and international treaties.

Sections 20 and 21 refer to the Ayuntamientos, which, if they want to float loans will have to put the matter to a vote of the electors. They also define local self-government.

Section 23, referring to the public treasury, declares that the government of Cuba will not recognize debts or obligations which were contracted before the promulgation of the constitution, unless they were legally contracted for the benefit of the revolution since February 24, 1895.

Section 24 states the manner in which the constitution may be modified. Any such modification, after being approved by the government in power, must be approved also by the succeeding government.

Section 25 says, as a transitory disposition, that three months after the promulgation of the election law to be made by the convention members of the Cuban government shall be elected in order to take charge of the island.

It is claimed that this project is similar to what will be finally adopted as the constitution, as the delegates have agreed on the main features.

In regard to the powers of departmental governments, however, one of the delegates said to-day that there was some opposition to the proposed system on the ground that it would be costly and unnecessary. This delegate will suggest an alternate plan under which the governors will be appointed by the central government in order to avoid clashes between the republic high officials and those of the provinces.

Other delegates, who agree that the proposed departmental system would be costly, will suggest another plan which will include two chambers for each department.

All these projects unsettle the question of suffrage, which it is proposed to leave to an election law which will be enacted later on. Some of the delegates, however, will insist on the suffrage question being defined in the constitution. It is said some changes in the above scheme were made at a secret session of the delegates to-day.

POPULAR IN CUBA.

Havana, Jan. 8.—R. B. Hawley, who has just returned here from the southern part of the island, reports that tranquility and prosperity exist there; that the people are satisfied with the American government of Cuba and that no desire is expressed for an experimental change. The crops of the section are large, the sugar crop now promising to reach 650,000 tons, the best known in many years.

The proposed constitution is not meeting with a favorable reception. The concensus of opinion is that it is top-heavy, involving too many governments, assemblies, executives and other unnecessary officials. Moreover, it is believed that such a scheme as is proposed would mean an enormous expense. The feeling is that great confusion would inevitably follow the adoption of federalism. Business men fear the extortions of excessive government. Radical modifications will be insisted upon, and if these are not made, the commercial classes will urge the indefinite continuance of American intervention.

RUSSIAN ROADS BLOCKADED.

Odessa, Jan. 8.—Dozens of trains are snowed up on the Southern railways and some are completely buried. Ten thousand laborers have been dispatched to clear the tracks. Several Russian steamers are missing. Sebastopol is full of vessels which have taken shelter in the harbor from the gales. The snow fall in the last three days has been so heavy that no mails have arrived here.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

CHILDREN BURNED

In the Destruction of an Orphan Asplum at Rochester, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 8.—By the burning of the Rochester orphan asylum early to-day, between twenty and thirty lives were lost, and many of the inmates will die from burns or other injuries. The asylum was a three-story structure at the corner of Hubbell Park and Exchange street, and its occupants numbered between 165 and 195.

It was but a few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning when a nurse in the hospital, Miss Cline, smelled smoke. She immediately informed another nurse, Miss Vallient, and the latter reported the matter to the matron, Miss L. Dinahart. The smoke was speedily located in the boiler room, and word was sent to police headquarters. All the fire apparatus was rushed to the burning building, but before the first engine arrived, the neighbors for blocks around had arrived, and were doing their best to rescue the inmates.

Cut Off Escape.

Shortly after the fire broke out a boiler exploded with terrific force, completely blowing out the lower part of the west end of the connecting wing, thereby cutting off the escape of the children from the east end of the building. The children who were nearest to the connecting wing were apparently dazed by the force of the explosion, and with difficulty were able to take in their surroundings when finally aroused.

In the east end were the sleeping apartments of the asylum. They were located mainly on the second and third floors. The lower floor was known as the first nursery, and the upper as the second. Herein were forty children or more. Miss Sarah Ashdown was in charge for the night, and with her was Miss Brad, of the hospital ward, who was taking care of two sick children.

The explosion, though of great force, was not loud enough to awaken the sleeping nurses. When the smoke began to pour into the east wing, it was but a matter of a few seconds before the whole sleeping population was brought to a realization of the situation with a suddenness which at once seemed to rob nearly every one of their judgment and mental faculties. A terrible chorus of cries and groans filled the air. It was impossible to see anything, and as the thick smoke poured in, the scene became one of indescribable confusion. The chief nurse, Miss Ashdown, did all within her power to save the children and nurses.

When the firemen arrived on the scene their attention was first turned to the inmates of the hospital ward in the west wing, of which is the oldest part of the institution. On the floor next to the top was Miss Brad. With the flames leaping all around her, it seemed impossible to escape. She did, however, but was so seriously injured by falling, that she will not live. It was stated by the matron, Miss Dinehart, that there were 75 girls in the west wing. Besides these there were two children and two nurses in the hospital department, which was also in that wing. It was estimated at 8 o'clock that all of the inmates of the west wing had been gotten out, either dead or alive. Many children were taken away early, and the number saved and those dead and injured could with great difficulty be counted.

The Work of Rescue.

The work of rescue and attempted rescue was taken up by many hands, volunteers as well as firemen, and in many cases was carried on in a manner that was nothing less than heroic, but the flames gained such rapid headway and spread with such incredible speed that it was beyond human effort to prevent the loss of life.

Ambulances from all of the hospitals were on the ground almost as soon as the fire companies, and houses in the neighborhood were thrown open to receive the little waifs who were carried from the asylum. The ambulances were started to the hospitals with the more seriously burned of the children. In several cases the little victims were dead when taken from the vehicle at the hospital doors. The scenes at and near the asylum were beyond description. A large portion of the asylum building was totally destroyed, and the portion that remains standing is probably in such condition that its demolition will be necessary. Two young men, W. Clark and F. Young, were coming down Plymouth avenue at 1 o'clock this morning when they saw the smoke issuing from the asylum. Clark immediately ran to a fire alarm box and sent in an alarm. Then he and his companion ran up the fire escape to the roof of the building farthest away from the flames, as they reached the top a terrific explosion was heard and the flames burst forth with renewed vigor. In a few moments the entire half of the building in which the hospital was situated was a mass of flames. The smoke poured out from every window, and screams and frantic cries could be heard coming from the imprisoned inmates. The long ladders were run up plunging into the stifling smoke, fireman after fireman came sliding down the ladders bearing inanimate forms in their arms. Most of the children and adults carried from the burning building were unconscious from the effects of the thick smoke. When it became apparent the fire was not being subdued with the apparatus already on the scene a general alarm was sent out, bringing out the remainder of the department. The fire was fought from every available point, but in spite of that the building was almost completely destroyed before the blaze was finally under control.

Rescuer's Terrible Fate.

Fireman Morris Keating went up to the roof on a ladder to rescue women and children. Just as he reached the top a stream of water was turned on him to keep away the flames, but it had the effect to confuse the man. He reached for a woman and the latter jumped for his arms. Suddenly the man lost his hold on the ladder. The crowd groaned as the fireman fell with the woman to the ground. The woman was killed outright, and the fireman was so seriously injured that he may die. The roof was covered with children who had escaped through scuttle from the upper rooms, and the firemen were kept busy carrying them down. Many escaped unharmed in this way.

NO MORE INDICTMENTS.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8.—The cases of ex-Governor W. S. Taylor, ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Berry Howard and John L. Powers, charged with being accessories before the fact to the murder of William Goebel, were called in the circuit court yesterday afternoon and continued until the spring term, none of them being in custody. The case of W. M. Culton, Green Golden and Wharton Golden was also continued. It is not believed that the grand jury impaneled to-day will return any additional indictments in connection with the assassination.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"In spite of the interruptions of the holiday and of the unusually heavy annual settlements in all lines of business, the new year opens with indications of further progress. There is no lack of contracts offered at steady prices in the country's leading industry, and in some departments of cotton goods there is a better movement, though speculation has depressed the price of the raw material. Otherwise, a decline in wheat is the only noteworthy movement in staples. It is explained by a reduction in the flour output at Minneapolis, some mills shutting down, while the foreign demand at Atlantic seaboard cities is not brisk. The ordinary measures of business continue to make gratifying exhibits.

"No altercation has yet occurred in quotations of iron and steel products, and this industry is on such a firm foundation that most large concerns have maintained wages at the old scale, instead of making the reductions anticipated. Iron ore prices are also unchanged, and no action is now expected until March, although a lower rate was looked for early in January. Coke is firmly held at Connellsville, and there are fewer idle ovens, while the much discussed fall in prices appears confined to inferior qualities at outside furnaces. Pig iron sells freely for delivery up to April, and there is no indication of weakness.

"All finished products are eagerly sought, many large contracts having been placed for structural material and others are under consideration. An American company is the lowest bidder for the large bridge at Sydney Harbor, Australia. The purchase of 700 acres near Pittsburg by a leading steel company indicates the great enlargement of its plant.

"Aside from one reduction of wages at blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, the week's news is most encouraging in this, the greatest of American industries.

"The market for textiles has been featureless, as the holidays and stock taking reduced business to limited dimensions. Wool has again declined, making the average of 100 quotations 10.28 cents, according to Coates Bros.' circular. Sales at the three chief eastern markets amounted to only 3,121,000 pounds for the week, and there is much uneasiness over the statements of the largest stocks at the end of the year, while recent failures have not tended to improve the tone.

Cotton goods have not the same difficulties to contend with, but an abnormally high price for raw material acts as a check on this industry.

"Local jobbing and retail trade is brisk in boots and shoes, and many manufactures are behind with orders, yet uneven distribution of business has left some shops ready to make concessions. Shipments from Boston for the week were $2,243 cases, against 91,605 a year ago. Sole leather is purchased freely, but less activity in uppers tends to weaken prices. Exports of sole from this city were heavier in December than in any previous month last year, but the total of 1900 fell 300,936 sides below 1899. For the first time in many weeks, there was some recovery in hides at Chicago."

GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, Jan. 8.—Close—The wheat market was in a rather nervous condition today. On firm cables the opening was be higher than the close of yesterday. The weather man also predicted a cold wave in the winter wheat belt, where the weather is now mild and showery, with no covering to protect the plant. Profit-taking, however, knocked off the advance and there was a bad break. Receipts at Chicago were 200 cars, against 91,605 a year ago. Soleleather is purchased freely, but less activity in uppers tends to weaken prices. Exports of sole from this city were heavier in December than in any previous month last year, but the total of 1900 fell 300,936 sides below 1899. For the first time in many weeks, there was some recovery in hides at Chicago."

Corn continued firm and a shade higher. The business was not heavy.

Oats steady.

Clover seed continues to find a better demand and prices remain firm. Receipts to-day were 300 bags, and shipments, 1,563 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and January, 38½c; May, 40c; No. 2 white, 39c.

Oats—Cash and January, 24½c; May, 26½c.

Rye, 53½c.

Clover seed—1899 prime, $6.50; cash and January, $7.20; March, $7.25; No. 2, $6.15@6.25; rejected, $5.75@6.00.

At Chicago.

Unexpected steadiness at Liverpool came as an incentive to cover short sales of wheat at the opening to-day which was 1c to 1c higher for May at 72½@72¾c. On this advance offerings were liberal and the market soon eased off to 72c. Here the tone became firmer on the reported sale of 220,000 bushels for direct export. Local receipts were 198 cars, 15 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 273 cars, against 265 a year ago. Corn receipts, 558 cars, were 122 cars under the estimate, and this fact, coupled with unsettled weather, combined to put the market 1@1½c higher to-day, opening 1@1½c higher at 39½@39¾c, touching 39¾@39¾c, and then rallied to 39¾@39¾c. Oats were quiet and steady, May opening a shade higher at 26c, touching 26c, and then eased off to 25¾c. Rock Island rose 1¼, but otherwise the gains were fractional. The irregularity in the movement of prices continued after the opening, and while the bull leaders supported the market immediately and the opening losses were largely recovered. The coalers were taken hold of as leaders and in turn came the grangers, the Rock Island, Pacifics and local grangers, Lackawanna rose 4½ to 182, and the other coalers 1@2½. Rock Island led the grangers with a 1¼ gain and the Baltimore and Ohio rose 1¼ each and Missouri Pacific advanced 2¼. Tennessee Coal recovered 2 but Sugar reacted as much. The support accorded the market did not prevent continued realizing and there were yielding spots. The coalers, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific lost from 1 to 2 points. Best prices elsewhere were not maintained.

The Northwest showed renewed strength and when St. Paul was lifted to 161 the other grangers reached a high level, and Baltimore & Ohio and Continental Tobacco showed gains of 2¼ and 2 points respectively. The movement was feverish and rallies were not well maintained. The falling off in the buying demand incented bearish traders to offer prices down. They forced a reaction of 2 in St. Paul and of between 1 and 2 points in several of the coalers, Baltimore & Ohio, the grangers, Pacifics, People's Gas and elsewhere. An incipient rise amongst the southwesterns was accompanied by selling. Bonds were irregular.

New York Stock Market.

Am. Tobacco	114	115½	113¾	114
Am. Steel Wire	87	87¾	87	87
Am. S. W. com.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼
Am. Sugar	135¾	136¾	135	137
Atchison	46¼	46¾	45½	46
Atchison pref.	92¾	93	87¾	88¾
Am. Car and F. Co.	22½